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## THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE ELKINTON FAMILY OF NEW JERSEY\*

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In a separate article in *THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST*, some account of the descendants of George Elkinton, of Burlington County, New Jersey, will be given. In this article, the purpose is to disclose the ancestry of George Elkinton as far as the family has so far been traced, and to deal with some of the notable families brought into the Elkinton ancestry by the marriage of William Elkington (Elkinton), grandfather of George, to Alice Woodhull at Mollington, Oxfordshire, in May 1588.

An account of the Woodhull family is found in Jacobus's *Bulkeley Genealogy*, New Haven, 1933, pp. 59-62. It is not intended to cover any ground covered by Mr. Jacobus, except as may be necessary for the sake of making connections clear. Rather, the intention is to trace some of the families brought into the ancestry by Woodhull marriages. Mr. Jacobus says, page 82, that "it is believed that other royal lines could be found for Grace Chetwood through the Chetwoods and Wahulls [Woodhulls], but we have not been at the trouble to verify them." This paper will show the accuracy of Mr. Jacobus's belief.

### THE ELKINGTON DESCENT

1. RICHARD ELKINGTON, of Cropredy, Oxfordshire, where he was a Churchwarden in 1543, is the first proved ancestor of the Elkinton family. His will is dated 8 Jan. 1557, and was proved 31 March 1558. (*Peculiar of Cropredy, Arch. & Cons., Oxford Series 1, Vol. 6, p. 254.*) He provides that he shall be buried in the Church of Cropredy, and gives small legacies to the Church. He leaves his wife, Alice, one-third of his goods. He makes his son John Elkinton his executor, and leaves his goods

\* The genealogical work on the ancestry of George Elkinton in England was carried on at the instance of the writer of this paper by A. T. Butler, F.S.A., Windsor Herald of the College of Arms, to whom the thanks and appreciation of the writer are offered.

unbequeathed to all his children alive and unmarried, mentioning sons Myghell and Thomas. To every household, rich or poor, in Burton, he leaves 2*d* apiece.

Children :

- i. JOHN<sup>2</sup>, of Cropredy, executor of his father's will, 1558.
- ii. MICHAEL (Myghell).
- iii. THOMAS.
- iv. WILLIAM, baptised at Cropredy, 28 Oct. 1541, buried there 14 Nov.
- v. ELIZABETH, bapt. at Cropredy, 7 Nov. 1542.
- vi. ANN, bapt. at Cropredy, 4 July 1544, buried there 19 Oct. 1544.
- vii. CICELY, bapt. at Cropredy, 25 Nov. 1545.
- 2. viii. WILLIAM, bapt. at Cropredy, 22 July 1547, buried at Mollington 15 July 1609.
- ix. ALICE, baptised at Cropredy, 28 Oct. 1551.
- 3. x. RICHARD, bapt. at Cropredy, 24 Feb. 1553/4, buried at Mollington 23 Dec. 1624.
- xi. ANN, bapt. at Cropredy, 13 Nov. 1555, buried there 18 Dec. 1555.

2. WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> ELKINTON (Richard<sup>1</sup>) was baptised in Cropredy 22 July 1547. He married, first, at Mollington, 18 Sept. 1575, ALICE GREEN, who was buried there 21 Sept. 1587. He married, secondly, at Mollington, 16 May 1588, ALICE WOODHULL, who died before 4 May 1640 (probate of her will).

The will of William Elkinton, blacksmith, of Mollington, is dated July 14, 1609, and was proved 25 September 1609. He provided that he be buried in the churchyard of Mollington, and leaves 12*d* to the church. He mentions his sons Thomas, Edward, and William, and his daughter, Mary, who is to have £6 at the age of ten. He gives his son, Edward, his shop and his blacksmith tools, on condition that he "teach and train up my son William in the trade of a Blacksmith for the space of seven years." He leaves to his wife, Alice, and her children, my debts, legacies, and funeral expenses discharged, all my goods movable and unmovable." He appoints her sole executrix and makes Mr. Anthony Woodhull and John Gorstclowe, overseers. The inventory (£57: 7: 10) was exhibited in the Peculiar Court of Cropredy, 25 Sept. 1609.

The will of Alice Elkinton, widow, of Mollington, dated 11 Dec. 1637, was proved in the Peculiar Court of Cropredy, 4 May 1640. She leaves to her daughter, Mary Elkinton, in lieu of the legacy left her by her late father and her (the testatrix's) late husband, William Elkinton, £6, and the 1/3 part of all her linens, pewter, brass, and bedding. To each of the other children, she leaves 12*d*. To her son Francis Elkinton, she leaves a strike of barley, to son George, a yearling calf, and makes her son, Joseph, residuary legatee and sole executor. The inventory, taken 17 Dec. 1639, amounted to £48: 13: 0.

## Child (by first wife) :

i. WILLIAM<sup>a</sup>, bapt. at Mollington, 17 April 1586.

## Children (by second wife) :

4. ii. ANTHONY, bapt at Mollington, 14 Oct. 1589.  
 5. iii. WILLIAM, bapt. at Mollington, 24 Feb. 1594. Will proved in the Peculiar Court of Cropredy, 5 June 1674.  
 iv. THOMAS.  
 v. GEORGE, bapt. at Mollington, 24 Oct. 1596. He had a daughter mentioned in the will of her Uncle William in 1666.  
 vi. EDWARD, bapt. at Mollington, 18 Mar. 1599.  
 6. vii. FRANCIS, bapt. at Mollington, 17 Jan. 1601/2.  
 viii. ZACHARIAS, bapt. at Mollington, 5 Feb. 1603/4, buried there 31 May 1604.  
 ix. ELIZABETH, buried at Mollington, 10 May 1605.  
 x. MARY, bapt. at Mollington, 14 July 1605.  
 7. xi. JOSEPH, bapt. at Mollington, 12 June 1608, buried at Mollington 4 Feb. 1688.

3. RICHARD<sup>2</sup> ELKINTON (*Richard<sup>1</sup>*) is not mentioned by name in his father's will, but the record of his baptism, 24 Feb. 1553/4, is found in the Cropredy Parish Register. He was buried in Mollington 23 Dec. 1624. His will is dated 10 Dec. 1621 and was proved 10 Feb. 1624 (Peculiar Court of Cropredy). He married at Mollington, 12 Nov. 1588, Elizabeth, sister of John Denzey. She was buried at Mollington, 25 Dec. 1624. The inventory of her estate is dated 2 Jan. 1624/5 (Peculiar Court of Cropredy).

His will provides that he is to be buried in the Churchyard of Mollington, "near the grave of Alice Elkintone, my mother." He mentions his wife Elizabeth, his sons Anthony, John, Zachary, Richard, Thomas, Edward, and William. He mentions Richard Elkinton, son of his son Edward, and Mary Elkinton, daughter of his son Anthony. Several other persons are mentioned, but without indication of relationship—if any. He appoints his wife, Elizabeth, Executrix, and Richard Robins, Robert Croley, and his brother-in-law, John Densy, overseers. The inventory amounted to £185 : 2 : 8; the amount of the inventory of his wife, Elizabeth, was £107 : 9 : 0. Because of the death of the wife, Elizabeth, appointed Executrix in the will, the son, Thomas, was appointed 10 Feb. 1624. Thomas Elkinton made his report to the Peculiar Court of Cropredy, 25 April 1632. He reported that he had paid Anthony, Richard, Zachary, William, John, Edward, and Mary Elkinton, children of Richard, £138 : 6 : 8. This is the first mention of a daughter Mary.

## Children :

8. i. EDWARD<sup>a</sup>, bapt. at Mollington 11 Sept. 1589.  
 ii. RICHARD, bapt. at Mollington 3 Oct. 1592. He was executor of the will of his sister-in-law, Joan, in 1670.

- iii. ANTHONY, bapt. at Mollington 25 May 1595; mentioned in his father's will in 1621. He had a daughter, Mary, who is mentioned in her grandfather's will in 1621.
- iv. MARY, bapt. at Mollington 5 Feb. 1598.
- v. JOHN, bapt. at Mollington 15 Nov. 1600; mentioned in his father's will in 1621.
- vi. THOMAS, bapt. at Mollington 21 Dec. 1602. He was executor of his father's will in 1624 and administrator of his mother's estate in 1624; in 1632 he reported on his administration of his father's effects.
- vii. ZACHARIAS, bapt. at Mollington 27 Jan. 1604/5; mentioned in his father's will in 1621.
- viii. WILLIAM, bapt. at Mollington 7 Nov. 1607.
- 9. ix. WILLIAM, bapt. at Mollington 3 June 1610; mentioned in his father's will in 1621; buried at Mollington 16 June 1669. His widow, Joan, was buried at Mollington 5 March 1670. Her will is dated 24 Feb. 1670, and the inventory was taken 13 March 1670. (Peculiar Court of Cropredy.)

4. ANTHONY<sup>3</sup> ELKINTON (*William<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>*) was baptised at Mollington, 14 Oct. 1589. He married DOROTHY CORBETT of Mollington, 5 December 1631.

**Children:**

- i. MARY<sup>4</sup>, bapt. at Mollington, 26 Oct. 1632; buried there 10 Nov. 1632.
- ii. WILLIAM, bapt. at Mollington, 26 Nov. 1634. He is mentioned in the will of his Uncle William in 1666.
- iii. EDWARD, bapt. at Mollington, 12 Jan. 1639/40. He also is mentioned in the will of his Uncle William in 1666.

5. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> ELKINTON (*William<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>*) was baptised at Mollington 24 Feb. 1594. His will is dated 18 Sept. 1666, and was proved in the Peculiar Court at Cropredy 5 June 1674. The inventory amounting to £263 : 1 : 7 was taken 11 Oct. 1673.

To Joseph Elkinton, son of his brother Joseph, he leaves his houses with the appurtenances; providing if he die without issue, it is to go to his (the testator's) brother's son, George Elkinton. To William Elkinton, his brother Joseph's eldest son, he leaves £30; to George Elkinton, brother of William, £20; to Richard, their brother, £20; and to his brother Joseph's daughters Elizabeth and Ann, £20 each. To his brother Anthony's sons, William and Edward, he leaves £3 each; to his sister Mary and her daughter, £12; to his brother George Elkinton's daughter, £10; to his brother Francis's daughter, £5; to the poor of Mollington he leaves £5; to his cousin Thomas Wodhull and his wife, he leaves 10/- for gloves, and makes his cousin Joseph Elkinton his residuary legatee and Executor.

It was doubtless the house left to Joseph Elkinton, son of his brother Joseph, with remainder to George Elkinton, another son of his brother Joseph, that in time descended to the heirs of

George Elkinton, and that was recovered by the suit brought in their behalf by their attorney, John Gill. It was the affidavit made by John Wills, 1 Dec. 1733, in connection with their suit that gave the information as to the parentage and place of birth of George Elkinton that was so helpful in placing the Elkinton family and working out their genealogy in England.

6. FRANCIS<sup>3</sup> ELKINTON (*William<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>*) was baptised in Mollington 17 Jan. 1601/2. He married DOROTHY HEATH in Mollington, 10 Oct. 1637, and had a daughter, mentioned in the will of her Uncle William Elkinton in 1666.

7. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup> ELKINTON (*William<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>*), was baptised in Mollington 12 June 1608. He was executor of the will of his mother, Alice, in 1640, and is mentioned in the will of his brother William in 1666. He was buried at Mollington 4 Feb. 1688. His wife, Ann, was buried there 23 March 1674/5.

Children:

- i. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup>; mentioned in the will of his uncle William in 1666.
- ii. JOSEPH, bapt. at Mollington 3 Aug. 1647. He was the executor of the will of his uncle William in 1674.
- iii. GEORGE, baptised at Mollington, 7 Dec. 1650. He is the emigrant to West New Jersey, and his descendants are treated in an article on the Elkinton family in America.
- iv. ELIZABETH, baptised at Mollington in January 1653. She is mentioned in the will of her uncle William in 1666.
- v. ANN; mentioned in the will of her uncle William in 1666.
- vi. MARY, baptised at Mollington, 31 March 1661.
- vii. RICHARD, baptised at Mollington, 5 April 1663; mentioned in the will of his uncle William in 1666.

9. EDWARD<sup>3</sup> ELKINTON (*Richard<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>*) was baptised at Mollington 11 Sept. 1589. He married ALICE WRIGHT at Mollington, 29 Jan. 1610/11.

Children:

- i. ANN<sup>4</sup>, bapt. at Mollington, 26 Oct. 1611; buried there 7 June 1619.
- ii. RICHARD, bapt. at Mollington, 12 Dec. 1612; mentioned in his grandfather's will in 1621.
- iii. CATHERINE, bapt. at Mollington, 16 Aug. 1618.
- iv. ANN, bapt. at Mollington, 9 Jan. 1619/20.
- v. WILLIAM, baptised at Mollington, 19 May 1621.
- vi. ANTHONY, bapt. at Mollington, 6 March 1624/25.
- vii. MARY, bapt. at Mollington, 30 March 1628.
- viii. JOHN, bapt. at Mollington, 28 June 1631; buried there, 3 May 1633.

10. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> ELKINTON (*Richard<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>*), was baptised at Mollington, 3 June 1610. He was buried at Mollington 16 June 1669. The inventory of his estate was presented in the

Peculiar Court of Cropredy, 11 June 1670. His wife, JOAN, was buried at Mollington 5 March 1670. Her will is dated 24 Feb. 1670, and the inventory of her estate was presented in the Peculiar Court of Cropredy 13 March, 1670. Her brother-in-law, Richard Elkinton, was the executor of her will.

*Children:*

- i. MARY<sup>4</sup>, bapt. at Mollington, 2 Oct. 1664; mentioned in her mother's will in 1670.
- ii. JOYCE, bapt. at Mollington, 30 Dee. 1666; mentioned in her mother's will in 1670.
- iii. WILLIAM, bapt. at Mollington, 7 April 1669; mentioned in his mother's will in 1670.

ELKINTON RECORDS

From the Registers of Berks and Oxon Friends Meetings.

The following records show that though our George Elkinton is not mentioned in English Friends' Records, so far as known, the family of Edward Elkinton were Friends. Copy in the Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

*Marriages*

Edward Elkton; residence, Milcom; and  
 Ann Mayo, residence, Milcom; 1669-10-6; Banbury Mo. Mtg.  
 Anne Elkton; residence, Milcomb Oxon; spinster; parent, Edward Elkton,  
 Milcom Oxon; and  
 William Marshall, residence, Milcomb Oxon, tailor, married at South Newton,  
 Oxon, 10-10-1715; Banbury Mo. Mtg.

*Births*

Children of Edward and Anne Elkinton, of Milcombe:

1. Edward; b. 7-26-1670. Banbury Mo. Mtg.
2. Dorothy; b. 8-7-1674. Banbury Mo. Mtg.
3. George; b. 4-14-1678. Banbury Mo. Mtg.
4. Anne; b. 4-14-1678. Banbury Mo. Mtg.
5. Sarah; b. 2-25-1682. Banbury Mo. Mtg.
6. John; b. 2-21-1686. Banbury Mo. Mtg.

*Burials*

James Elkton; residence, Little Borton; Banbury Mo. Mtg.; buried, 2-11-1703, at Banbury.  
 Ann Elkton; residence, Milcomb; wf. of Edward; Banbury Mo. Mtg.; buried, 2-14-1697 [place not stated].

THE WOODHULL FAMILY

Arms: Or, three crescents gules.

When Mr. Butler reported the marriage of William Elkington, of Mollington, co. Oxford, to Alice Woodhull, of Mollington, 16 May 1558, because of the importance of the Woodhull family of Mollington and Thenford as a branch of the mediaeval Wahull family, it became of the greatest importance, genealogically, to place Alice Woodhull in the pedigree of the family. Mr. Butler succeeded in doing this promptly and satisfactorily.

It is the purpose of this part of this paper to show the descent of Alice Woodhull from Fulke Woodhull, of Warkworth and Thenford, Fulke Woodhull being No. XV in Mr. Jacobus's Woodhull pedigree given on page 61 of his *Bulkeley Genealogy*.

The Visitation of Oxfordshire, Vol. V, p. 198, of the Harleian Society Publications, and Harvey's *Hundred of Willey*, p. 353, shows that this Fulke Woodhull had in addition to the Nicholas followed in Mr. Jacobus's pedigree the following children: Thomas, and Lawrence, of Mollington, who married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Hall, of Swerford, Oxfordshire.

Since it is not the intention to repeat unnecessarily any of the material in the *Bulkeley Genealogy*, we begin our account of the Woodhull ancestry of Alice (Woodhull) Elkinton with this Lawrence Woodhull of Thenford.

1. LAWRENCE WOODHULL married, first, as we know from her father's will, ALICE HALL, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Edmund Hall of Swerford. He married, secondly, MARGARET LUSHER, who is mentioned in his will.

This will is dated 20 March 1549, and was proved 10 Sept. 1551, at Northampton. He leaves 3/4 to the poor in Thenford and 4d to the Church in Peterboro. To his wife, Margaret, he leaves £6:13:4 in money, and a debt of £20 owed to him by her father. He mentions his sons, Fulke, Edmund, Nicholas, John, Crescent, and Francis, and daughters Agnes, Mary, Alice, Joan, Jane, and Bridgett. He makes his son Fulke and Thomas Neyll, Parson of Thenford, his executors, and makes his cousin Paul Doryll, overseer.

2. FULKE WOODHULL, son of Lawrence Woodhull, of Thenford, was one of the Executors of his father's will. He married, according to the Oxfordshire Visitation pedigree, confirmed by other evidence, ALICE, daughter of Henry WICKLIFFE of Addington, co. Northampton.

Fulke Woodhull's will is dated 9 July 1574, and was proved at London (P.C.C.) 16 May 1575.

He mentions his wife, Alice, sons Leonard, to whom he leaves the manor house at Mollington, Edward, to whom he leaves a house, William, to whom he leaves £60, George, to whom he leaves three houses, and Thomas, and daughters Frances, £40, Bridgett, rent of five houses and £60, Wawford, Anne Oldener and her husband £10, Elizabeth Butler, and Margaret. He mentions, not by name, children of sons Leonard and Thomas, and of daughters Elizabeth Butler, and Margaret. He mentions Edward, Judith, and Katherine, children of his daughter Wawford. He speaks of his brother Edmund. He says, concerning his sister Mary, "as for her legacie" 2 kyne a breder and 10 sheep and now on my bequest 40/- and my wife to have keeping of her and after then my son Edward or else George Woodhull during her life." It is this sister, Mary, who is said to have married William Nicholls, of Willen, co. Buckingham.\*

\* The terms of this will imply that Mary was an *unmarried* sister of Fulke.—D. L. J.

He says "my will is that mother Wicliffe [is] to have her keeping at my wife's hand so long as my mother Wicliffe liveth." He makes his wife Alice and his son Edward executors and residuary legatees and appoints his brother Edmond and his son Leonard overseers.

The will of Alice Wodhull, of Mollington, widow of Fulke, is not dated, but was proved 15 June 1590. She asks to be buried in the church at Mollington and leaves 6/8 to the Church and 10/- to the poor there. She mentions Edward Woodhull, Elizabeth Butler and her two sons, Mary Houghton, Katerine Collins, Alles, daughter of George Wodhull (40/- at eighteen), Francis, son of Edmond Grevill, Alles Wodhull, daughter of Leonard, daughters of Thomas Odhulle (10/- apiece), Edward, son of John Juell, Alles Wilkins, John Gorstelow, William Bendige, to whom he leaves £10 and provides that her (the testator's) cousin [grandson], Antony Wodhull, shall take the money and keep him for life, William Wodhull, Margaret Narbery, and Francis [Frances] Sely. She makes her son Edward Wodhull, of Mollington, residuary legatee and executor, and makes Mr. Anthony Woodhull, Gentleman, and Richard Gorstelow, overseers.

3. THOMAS WODHULL, of Thenford, son of Fulke, made his will 25 March 1592; it was proved at London (P.C.C.) 6 May 1594.

To his wife, Margaret, he leaves £20 owed by his cousin, Nicholas Wodhull, £22 owed him by his brother John Jewell, £5. owed by Mr. Fynes, and £3. owed him by his cousin Mr. Michael Coles. To his daughter Elizabeth Hudford, he leaves 30/- owed by Peter Haynes, 40/- owed by his brother-in-law John Giles, and £30, at Candlemas 1593. To his nephews [grandsons] Richard and Anthony Elkington, at twenty-one, he leaves 20 marks owed him by their father. To his daughter Johane, he leaves £20. owed him by his cousin Mr. Anthony Wodhull, to be held in trust for her by his overseers, Mr. Boule and John Gee till she reaches the age of twenty-three. To her he likewise leaves £16 owed him by Mathew Knight, mercer in Banbury. To his daughter Bridgett, he leaves £40. to be paid at Mayday 1597; to daughter Judith £40. at the age of twenty, and leaves his apparel to his brother William Wodhull. To the poor of Thenford and Cropredy he leaves 18/- owed to him by Sir William Saunderson. To John Norbery and his sister Jane he leaves 20/-; to Brigid Seelye 20/- at twenty-one. He leaves six yards of "frise" for gowns for his wife, all his children, his sister Stokes, his sister Seelye, and his sister Norbery. To every one of his brother William Woodhull's children, five in number, he leaves 6/8. He makes his cousin Nicholas Wodhull, of Then-

ford, and his cousin Anthony Wodhull, of Mollington, his executors and residuary legatees, and makes Mr. Boule and John Gee overseers.

The baptisms of the following of his children are found in the Register of the Church at Mollington.

- 4. i. ALICE, 1570.
- ii. ELIZABETH, May 1571.
- iii. JOAN, 3 May 1573.
- iv. JUDITH, 25 Dec. 1584.

4. ALICE WOODHULL, baptised in Mollington in 1570. She married there, 16 May 1588, WILLIAM ELKINGTON, of Mollington, who was baptised at Cropredy 22 July 1547. He was buried at Mollington 15 July 1609, and she was buried there 8 Nov. 1639.

An account of their descendants is given in the Elkington portion of this paper.

#### THE HALL FAMILY

As we have seen, Lawrence Woodhull, of Thenford, co. Northants, married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Hall, of Swerford.

Here we outline what is known of this Hall family, beginning with Richard Hall, father of Edmund, the earliest ascertained ancestor.

1. RICHARD HALL, of Swarford. The 1634 Visitation of Oxfordshire, presented in Vol. V of the Publications of the Harleian Society, includes pedigrees of both the Woodhull family of Mollington (page 266) and of the Hall family of Banbury (page 270). The arms of the Hall family are: Quarterly 1 and 4, Argent, an eagle displayed gules. The arms at the time of the Visitation were engraved on a monument in Swarford Church. At the time the writer visited the Church (1939), no trace of the monument was to be found. The monument was to Richard Hall and was in the Chancel of the Church. The Harleian Society Visitation, page 271, gives what was left of the inscription in 1634.

Page 14, of the same volume, speaks of the arms of the Hall and related families in the Manor House in Swarford. This Manor House was taken down many years ago. The Visitation says that he was a Judge of assize in the time of Henry VII. He was a plaintiff—as feoffee—in chancery proceedings in 1502-3.

Richard Hall died 11 Nov. 1508 (Monumental Inscription at Swarford). His will is dated 20 August 1508 and was proved 23 November 1508 (P.C.C.). He directs that he be buried in the Chancel of the Parish Church in Swarford “before thymage

of our blessed lady," and leaves 12d to the mother Church of Lincoln for forgotten tythes. To Sir Thomas Hall, Parson of Westote Barton, he leaves a salt of silver that my [the testator's] mother left him, and a gilt goblet, to pray for his soul. He leaves to Elizabeth, late wife of Edmund Hall, twenty sheep, and forty sheep to either of Edmund Hall's daughters. To Edmund Blounte, he leaves twenty whether sheep. He says "I will the pece that was Edmund Hall's of the gift of Dame Katherin Rede, his grandmother be distributed or value thereof for the souls of Dame Katheryn, Edmund Hall, and Elizabeth, late wife to me the sd Richard to preests & in other almys deeds." He makes Sir Thomas Hall, Parson of Westote Barton, his executor with power to dispose of the rest of his goods as he thinks best.

It is evident that his wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Dame Katharine Rede and, as we shall see in our discussion of the Rede family, of Sir Edmund Rede, of Boarstall, co. Bucks.

2. EDMUND HALL, of Swarfard, son of Richard Hall and his wife Elizabeth; of whom we know only what we learn from the will of his father. He evidently pre-deceased his father, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, living in 1508, whose family name has not been learned.

3. ALICE HALL, daughter and coheir of Edmund Hall, married LAWRENCE WOODHULL, of Thenford, co. Northants. (See account of the Woodhull family for further details.)

#### THE REDE FAMILY

Arms: *azur three pheasants or.*

Since Richard Hall, of Swerford, Oxfordshire, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Rede, of Boarstall, co. Bucks, it now, therefore, devolves on us to give some account of the Rede family.

The most important single source of knowledge concerning the family is the Boarstall Cartulary, edited for the Oxford Historical Society by the Rev. H. E. Salter, Vol. LXXXVIII, Oxford, 1930. Much about the Rede and related families will be found in White Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*. He used the Boarstall Cartulary also.

It will suffice here for the most part to give the Rede line and the lines of descent of some of the families brought into the Rede ancestry by marriage without going into the details of the evidence for the facts. The reader is referred for them to the *Boarstall Cartulary*, White Kennett, and Lipscomb's *History and Antiquities of the County of Buckinghamshire*. Lipscomb's work is not entirely free of errors, nor are the accounts of some members of the family found in the *History of Parliament, Biographies of the Members of the Commons House 1439-1509* edited in 1936 by Col. Josiah Wedgwood.

1. JOHN REDE, Sergeant of Law, married CICELY, daughter and coheir of John MARMION of Checkendon.

2. EDMUND REDE, of Checkendon, married CHRISTINA, daughter and heir of Robert JAMES, of Wallingford, co. Bucks, whose wife was Katherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund de la Pole, Knight, brother of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. The wife of Sir Edmund de la Pole, Knight, was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Haudlo, who was born July 14, 1362.

Edmund Rede died October 8, 1430. His heir was his son, Edmund, who was aged sixteen and more at the time of the Inquisition Post Mortem, April 9, 1431. The inquisition on the estate of his widow Christina was taken 13 Henry VI (1434).

3. SIR EDMUND REDE, Knight, married, first, AGNES, daughter of Sir John COTESMORE, Knight, Chief Justice of England, by whom he had issue William, Thomas, Alan, and Joan. He married, secondly, KATHERINE, daughter of Walter GRENE, of Hayes, co. Middlesex, widow of John Gainsford, of Crowhurst, co. Surrey, and Hampton Poyle, co. Oxford, by whom he had several children. He was knighted 26 May 1465, on the coronation of Elizabeth, Consort of Edward IV. He was a lawyer, King's servant in 1447, and Knight of the Shire (Member of Parliament) for Oxfordshire, 1450/1. He served as Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire often between 1438 and 1461. He was a Justice of the Peace often between 1439 and 1483.

A pedigree of the Grene family is given in *Middlesex Pedigrees*, Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 65, 1914, page 79 (arms: azure, a chevron argent between three bucks statant or). Walter Grene was a member of Parliament for co. Middlesex often between 1414 and 1446. His will is dated 6 December 35 Henry VI (1456) and was proved 12 Feb. 1456/7. (P.C.C.) He died 6 Dec. 1456.

In a book of Oxfordshire Church notes in the College of Arms taken apparently about 1500, three or four pages are devoted to notes concerning the coats of arms in Boarstall Church. Many drawings of coats of arms of members of the Rede family with their quarterings are given. Concerning Edmund Rede we find: Edmund Rede, Knight, sometime Lord of this town and Katherine his wife, which Edmund died 7 June 1487 and Katherine ob. 14 . . , and Katherine and Agnes, his wives. By one wife v sons and ii daughters, the other iiiii sons and iiiii daughters. So far as is known this is the only statement as to the number of Sir Edmund Rede's children by each of his two wives.

The will of Edmund Reed (P.C.C.) is dated 21 Feb. 4 Henry VII, and was proved 30 June 1487. The will and the very long testament in Latin are found in P.C.C. Milles, 23. The testament in Latin is printed in full, with an English translation, in

the Boarstall Cartulary, pp. 286-295. In his prefatory note, the Editor in error makes Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hall, a daughter of Katherine by her first husband Nicholas Gainsford (*recte* John). Sir Edmund Rede leaves to his son-in-law, Richard Hall, whom he makes one of his executors, a "book of assize of English Law," and to Elizabeth Hall, wife of said Richard, an ornament of gold. His wife Katherine and Richard Hall are made residuary legatees, and they and John Sampson, Clerk, and Robert Arderne, are made executors.

The will of Dame Katheryn Reed, widow, is dated 8 June 1498 and was proved at Lambeth 18 Sept. 1498 (P.C.C., 24 Horne). To her daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hall, Gentleman, she leaves a ring of gold with a sapphire "lope." She disposes of much plate and jewelry to her sons by her first marriage, George and William Gaynsford, and their wives. She died 9 August 1498.

4. ELIZABETH REDE, daughter of Sir Edmund and his second wife, Katherine Grene married Richard Hall of Swerford, co. Oxford. For her further history, see the account of the Hall family.

#### THE HAUDLO FAMILY

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant azure, crowned, armed and gutty or.

As we have seen, Edmund Rede, who died in 1430, married Christina, daughter and heir of Robert James, and that Robert James married Katharine, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund de la Pole, Knight, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Haudlo. Edmund de la Pole died 31 July 1419, aged more than eighty years.

The best account of the Haudlo family is found in Vol. VI of the new edition of the Complete Peerage, pp. 398 ff. (1926). It will, therefore, be unnecessary to repeat the story here.

We note that Sir Richard de Haudlo married before 16 December 1330, Isabel, daughter of Almeric de St. Amand, and died in December 1343. She married, secondly, Sir Robert de Hildesley.

Interesting as the Haudlo family is, we concern ourselves here only with the St. Amand marriage, because it brings into the family ancestry some very important and distinguished people.

#### THE ST. AMAND FAMILY

Arms: Or, fretty sable, on a chief of the second, three bezants.

1. RALPH DE ST. AMAND married ASCELINE, daughter and coheir of Robert DE ALBINI, of Cainho, co. Beds. The best account of the Aubigny family is found in Vol. I (quarto series)

and Vol. XIX of the Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society.

2. **AMAURY DE ST. AMAND**, of Millbrook, co. Beds, Gormanston, co. Meath, etc. died shortly before 12 Nov. 1285.

3. **JOHN DE ST. AMAND** was born about 1278. He was a Professor of Law. He was summoned to Parliament as Lord St. Amand from 22 March 1312/13 to 10 Oct. 1325. Of his marriage, G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage*, Vol. VII, p. 8, says, "He is sometimes said to have married a daughter (called Joane) of Hugh le Despenceer, Earl of Winchester, but her existence seems problematical." However there is ample eviuence that he did marry Margaret, daughter of Hugh le Despenceer, the elder.

By accident, the writer noted in Vol. 4, p. 525, of *Ancient Deeds* the following abstract of the agreement between Sir Hugh Despenser and John St. Amand concerning the marriage of John St. Amand and Margaret, the daughter of Sir Hugh Despenser: A. 10237. Indenture, being the memorandum of an agreement between Sir Hugh le Despenser, the father, and John de St. Amand, viz: that John shall take Margaret, Hugh's daughter, to wife; Hugh shall pay him 1000 marks, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas; John before midsummer shall enfeoff the said Margaret of 300*l* of land in England and Ireland, viz: at Gor-mannestone in Ireland, in the county of Meath, Ippelpenne in Devonshire, Cernoye in Gloucestershire, Hildesle in the county of Berks, for term of her life, with remainder to the heirs begotten between them, remainder to his own heirs; bond by John in 2000*l* for performance of covenants. Westminster, 4 December, 7 Edward II.

Later, he found the text of the document in Norman French in Vol. XXX, p. 95, of "The Genealogist."

John de St. Amand died shortly before 25 Jan. 1329/30, his wife, Margaret having predeceased him.

The most recent pedigree of the family is found in Vol. XIX of the Publication of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society (1937).

4. **ISABELLA**, daughter of John de St. Amand, married RICHARD DE HAUDLO, who died in March 1343. His widow, Isabella, married, secondly, before 1346, Robert de Ildesley. She died in October 1361. (Boarstall Cartulary, p. 74).

5. **ELIZABETH DE HAUDLO**, daughter of Richard de Haudlo, married SIR EDMUND DE LA POLE.

6. **KATHERINE**, daughter of Edmund de la Pole, married ROBERT JAMES, who died 16 Feb. 1432.

7. **CHRISTINA**, daughter of Robert James, married EDMUND REDE. She died 26 March 1435. (See the account of the Rede family.)

The *Boarstall Cartulary* gives ample record proof of all these descents. See also the *New Complete Peerage* for the Haudlo family.

#### THE DESPENSER FAMILY

Arms: Quarterly, Argent, and Gules fretty Or, over all a bend Sable.

A full account of the Despenser family is found in Vol. IV, 259 ff., of the *Complete Peerage* (new ed.), 1916. Therefore, little need be said here.

HUGH DESPENSER, the elder, father of Margaret, wife of John de St. Armand, was born 1 March 1260/1. He was created Earl of Winchester 10 May 1322. He married about 1286, ISABEL, widow of Sir Patric de Chaurces or Chawarces, daughter of William DE BEAUCHAMP, Earl of Warwick, by Maud, daughter of Sir John Fitz Geoffrey, of Shere and Farnbridge. The wife of Sir John Fitz Geoffrey was Isabel, daughter of Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, a Surety for Magna Charta, a son of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, also a Magna Charta Surety, whose wife was Isabel, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. After the King's (Edward II's) flight to Wales in October 1326, Despencer fell into the hands of the Queen, Isabella, daughter of Philip IV, of France, and with his son, Hugh, was hanged 27 Oct. 1326.

Despencer's father-in-law, the above mentioned William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was son of William, fifth Baron Beauchamp of Elmsley, by Isabel, sister and heir of William de Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, and daughter of William, Baron Mauduit of Hanslope, by Alice de Newburgh, daughter of Waleran de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, by his second wife Alice, daughter of John de Harcourt, and widow of John de Limesi.

Waleran de Newburgh was son of Roger de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, a Crusader, who died 12 June 1153, by Gundred de Warenne, daughter of William de Warenne, second Earl of Surrey, by Isabel de Vermandois, widow of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester (from whom there is also a descent), and daughter of Hugh 'the Great,' Count of Vermandois in right of his wife, Adelheid, descendant of Charlemagne in the eleventh generation through the well-known Vermandois line. Hugh 'the Great' was a younger son of Henry I, King of France (grandson of Hugh Capet), by Anne, daughter of Yaroslav, Grand Prince of Kiev.

#### THE MALET FAMILY

(A Magna Charta Surety)

1. William Malet, of Curry Malet, Somersetshire, was one of the twenty-five Sureties for Magna Charta. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas, Lord Basset.

2. Mabel, daughter and coheir of William Malet, married Hugh de Vivonia.

3. Heloise, daughter of Hugh de Vivonia, married Walter de Wahul, number VII in Mr. Jacobus's pedigree of the Woodhull family. Walter de Wahul died in 1269, and Heloise succeeded him.

Note: See A. Malet's "Notices of an English Branch of the Malet Family."

#### DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

(through Queen Adeliza, widow of Henry I, King of England)

1. Charlemagne, b. 2 Apr. 747, d. 28 Jan. 814; Emperor, 800; m. 771, Hildegard, a Swabian princess, b. 758, d. 30 Apr. 783.

2. Louis 'the Pious,' Emperor, b. Aug. 778, d. 20 June 840; m. (2) Feb. 819, Judith, who d. 19 Apr. 843, daughter of Count Welf (Guelph).

3. Charles 'the Bald,' King of France and Emperor, b. 13 June 823, d. 6 Oct. 877; m. (1) Dec. 842, Irmtrud, who d. 6 Oct. 869, daughter of Count Odo of Orleans.

4. Louis 'the Stammerer,' King of France, b. 846, d. 10 Apr. 879; m. (2) c. 869, Adelheid, who d. after 901, sister of Wulfard, Abbot of Flavigny.

5. Charles 'the Simple,' King of France, b. 17 Sept. 879, d. 7 Oct. 929; m. (2) 919, Eadgifu, who d. after 951, granddaughter of Alfred 'the Great,' King of England.

6. Louis 'from over-sea,' King of France, b. c. 921, d. 10 Sept. 954; m. 939, Gerberga, who d. 5 May 984, daughter of Henry 'the Fowler,' King of Saxony, and widow of Giselbert of Lorraine.

7. Charles, younger son, Duke of Lower Lorraine, b. 953, d. between 992 and 995; m. Adelheid.

8. Gerberga of Lorraine, b. c. 975, d. after 1017; m. c. 990, Lambert I, Count of Louvain, who d. 1015.

9. Lambert II, Count of Louvain, b. c. 991, d. after 21 Sept. 1062; m. Oda, daughter of Gozelo I, Duke of Lower Lorraine.

10. Henry II, Count of Louvain, b. c. 1020, d. 1078 or 1079; m. Adele, who d. after 1086, daughter of Count Eberhard.

11. Godfrey I 'the Bearded,' Duke of Brabant, b. c. 1060, d. 25 Jan. 1139; m. (1) c. 1100, Ida, who d. 1117-1122, daughter of Otto, Count of Chiny, by Adelheid, daughter of Albert III, Count of Namur.

12. Adelheid (Adeliza), b. c. 1103, d. 23 Apr. 1151, aged c. 48; m. (1) 29 Jan. 1121, Henry I, King of England, who d. 1 Dec. 1135; m. (2) 1138, William d'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, who d. 12 Oct. 1176.

13. William D'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, d. 24 Dec. 1193, m. Maud, widow of Roger de Clare, Earl of Hertford, and daughter and heir of James de St. Hilaire du Harcourt.

14. William D'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, d. while on a Crusade, in March 1221; m. Mabel, daughter of Hugh Kevelioc, Earl of Chester, by Bertrade, daughter of Simon, Count of Evreux in Normandy.

15. Cicely, daughter and eventually coheiress of William, Earl of Arundel above, married Roger of Mold (de Monte Alto) or Mohaut, who d. 28 June 1260.

16. Leuea de Mohaut m. Philip de Orreby, Justiciar of Chester.

17. Agnes de Orreby m. Walchelin de Arderne.

18. Sir Peter de Arderne, of Alford, Knight, m. Margery.

19. Agnes Arderne m. Sir Warin de Meyngwaring, Knight, of Wormingham.

20. Matilda de Mainwaring (Meyngwaring) m. Sir William Trussell, Knight, lord of Cubbleston and Wormingham.

21. Sir Warin Trussell, lord of Cubbleston, is said to have married a daughter of Sir John Stafford, Knight.

22. Sir Lawrence Trussell, of Cubbleston, m. Maud, daughter and heiress of Thomas Charnells, lord of Elmesthorp.

23. Sir William Trussell, lord of Elmesthorp, m. Margery, daughter of Sir John Ludlow.

24. Isabel, daughter of Sir William Trussell, Knight, of Elmesthorp and of Marston Trussell, m. Thomas Wodhull, No. XIII in Mr. Jacobus's pedigree. They were grandparents of Fulke, whose son Lawrence Woodhull founded the Mollington branch (see The Woodhull Family herein).

Note: For D'Aubigny and Mohaut, see the new "Complete Peerage." For Orreby and Arderne, see Farrar "Honors and Knight's Fees," and for Arderne and Trussell, see Ormerod's "History of Cheshire." The first eleven generations are from Dr. Erich Brandenburg's "Die Nachkommen Karls des Grossen."

#### DE QUINCY FAMILY

(Magna Charta Surety)

1. Saher (Seyer) de Quincy was born about 1155, and died as a Crusader, 3 Nov. 1219, at the siege of Damietta. In 1215, he was chosen as one of the twenty-five Sureties to see that the provisions of Magna Charta were observed. He was created Earl of Winchester. He married Margaret de Beaumont, daughter of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester.

2. Orabella de Quincy married Richard Harcourt.

3. William Harcourt married Alice la Zouche.

4. Orabella la Zouche married Henry de Pembridge.

5. Fulke de Pembridge, c. 1270-1326, married Matilda de Birmingham. Member of Parliament, 1322-1326.

6. Fulke de Pembridge.
7. Margery Pembridge married Sir Ralph Lingen. Sir Ralph was a member of Parliament in 1374 and 1382.
8. Isabel Lingen married, first, her cousin Fulke Pembridge (Pembrugge); secondly, Sir John Ludlow; and thirdly Sir Thomas de Petyvine.
9. Margery Ludlow married Sir William Trussell [No. 23 in the preceding pedigree].

Note: The descent of the first five generations is made clear by the Inq. P.M. of Henry de Penebrigg (Pembridge), of which an abstract is given on page 278 of the "Calendarium Genealogicum," London, 1865. The Pembridge-Lingen descent is given in Burgess's "The Family of Lingen" in the "Archaeological Journal," Vol. XXXIV, p. 379; C. J. Robinson's "History of the Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire," p. 179; Blakeway's "Sheriffs of Shropshire"; H. F. J. Vaughan's "The Mitton and Ludlow Pedigrees" in "Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society," Vol. IX, p. 277; and an article by Blakeway in Vol. VI, Second Series, page 409, of the same Society's "Transactions." Much concerning the Pembridge Family is found in Griffith's "History of Tong."

### JOHN GOODALE OF GREAT YARMOUTH

By WALTER GOODWIN DAVIS, B.A., LL.B., of Portland, Maine

John Goodale or Goodall, a wealthy chandler, lived at Great Yarmouth, the famous port of the herring fishery in county Norfolk, from about 1613 until his death in 1625. His earlier life had been spent in the small market town of Downham, sometimes called Downham Market, still in Norfolk but in the far western end of the county and a few miles south of King's Lynn. Although it is not yet fully proven, he was probably a son of Thomas Goodale, "the elder," and a nephew of Richard Goodale, a tallow chandler of Downham Market who made on July 12, 1587, a will which was proved October 3, 1588.

Richard Goodale, after directing that he be buried in the churchyard at Downham and making a bequest to the poor of the parish, left 40s. apiece to four boys who were not yet twenty-one years old, Robert Goodale son of Thomas Goodale the elder, Richard Goodale son of John Goodale, and Thomas and William Goodale, sons of Thomas Goodale the younger. To John Goodale, son of Thomas Goodale the elder, he left a messuage, bought from Richard Danbye, in Downham Market upon condition that he pay to Richard Goodale the £9 bequeathed to him by John Goodale his father. He named John Goodale, "my nephew," his residuary legatee and executor. Witnesses: Fraunces Parlett, William Lyffe, William Parlett.\*

\* Norwich Consistory Court.

From his will, Richard Goodale seems to have been an old bachelor or a childless widower, and presumably all five of the boys were his nephews. As John Goodale mentioned in his own will in 1625 a brother Robert and a cousin Richard, the identification seems fairly certain, and we can presume still further that John had been his uncle's apprentice and later his partner in the chandlery business.

John Goodale, who must have been born about 1563, married in Downham on September 21, 1588, Bridget Portler who bore him seven children and was buried in Downham on November 24, 1607. His second wife, whom he married before 1610, was a young widow, Elizabeth (Parlett) Taylor, who brought two Taylor children, Peter and Susan, into the Goodale household and added nine new Goodales. The name of her Taylor husband has not been discovered and the two children were not baptized at Downham. "Mr. John Goodale" was buried at Great Yarmouth on July 7, 1625.

The Portlers were a yeoman family centered in Stradsett, a parish two or three miles east of Downham, but their wills do not serve to make a connected pedigree and Bridget Portler is not mentioned. The Parletts were also from Stradsett, in the process of rising from the yeomanry to the gentry. They were related to the Portlers as their wills show, but an examination of nine of these fails to identify Elizabeth (Parlett) (Taylor) Goodale. From Goodale's will it appears that she had a brother John Parlett of Stradsett who had children Nicodemus and Elizabeth. Goodale also calls William Parlett, senior, of Downham, draper, his cousin and names him his executor. The head of the Parlett family in the late sixteenth century was Thomas Parlett of King's Lynn, who, although he called himself a yeoman in his will in 1593, was lord of the manor of Stradsett *alias* West Derham and owned the rectory and advowson of the parish, which he left to his son Francis. When Francis Parlett passed this property on to his son Edmund in 1624, he was a gentleman.\* Thomas Parlett had another son, William, who was at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1568, and whose grandson, Gregory Parlett of Downham, gentleman, entered the family pedigree and arms in the Visitation of Norfolk in 1664. The Parletts bore *Ermine*, a parrot proper.†

The will of John Goodall of Great Yarmouth, chandler, was made June 25, 1625, and proved Sept. 24, 1625, by Elizabeth Goodall, executrix, with power reserved to John Goodall, the son, executor. After the usual religious preliminaries he left 40s. to the poor of Yarmouth and 40s. to the poor of Downham. To Richard Goodall, my eldest son by my first wife, *if now living*, £6 a year for life, on condition that if I die before I have surren-

\* Thomas Parlett's will is in the Norwich Archdeaconry Court and Francis Parlett's in the Norwich Consistory Court.

† Norfolk Record Society, V: 156.

dered my copyholds he shall do all necessary acts, otherwise this legacy to be void; also he is not to part with the said annuity. In default of payment he is to have power to distrain on my lands at Ormesby and Scrouby until it is paid. Further I give him £10 when he is 35 years of age. To my daughter Rebecca £4 a year on the same conditions, and £10 at 35 years of age, if alive, or before, if my executors please, or at her marriage if with the consent of her mother. To my now wife Elizabeth all my houses and lands in Norfolk, Lincolnshire or elsewhere, free and copyhold, until the children I had by her attain the age of 21, she to keep the premises in good repair and educate and maintain the children. To Peter Taylor, my wife's son, £20 at 22 years of age. To Susan Taylor, sister of the said Peter, £20 at 22 years of age. To John Goodall, my eldest son by this wife, at 21 years of age, all lands, houses, fish-houses etc. at Yarmouth and lands etc. in Ormesby, Scrouby, Potter Heigham or near thereto, provided that when he has them he shall pay his brother Richard and his sister Rebecca their yearly portions. To Christopher Goodall, my son, lands and houses in Downham Market, Denver, Bexwell and Wimbotsham at 21 years of age, and also £20. To Joseph Goodall, my son, all lands and houses in Wybberton, Boston and Frampton in Lincolnshire at 21 years of age, and also £20. To Mordechaeus Goodall, my youngest son, the houses and lands of Edward Atfen in Runham and Philbie which are mortgaged to Mordechaeus on condition for payment of certain money to him, if the said Edward makes forfeiture of them, and also £100 at 21 years of age. If Atfen shall redeem the said lands then my executors are to take the money and make it up to £200 and put it out at 7% for the benefit of my child Mordechaeus till he attains the age of 21, then the £200 to be paid him. To Elizabeth Goodall, my daughter, £100 at 21 years of age or at marriage, if to the liking of her mother and her brother John. To Marie Goodall, my youngest daughter, £100 at 21 years of age or at marriage, and when she is 12 the money is to be put out at 6% for her use until she is 21. If either daughter die, the survivor is to be her heir. If my son John die under age and without issue, then all given to him is to go to his brother Christopher, and gifts to Christopher to go to Joseph, and gifts to Joseph to go to Mordechaeus and gifts to Mordechaeus to be equally divided between the brothers, my children by this wife. If Christopher die under age, then Joseph is to have his lands, gifts to Joseph are to go to Mordechaeus and gifts to Mordechaeus are to go to the former brothers then living. To my cousin Richard Goodall's son of Lynn, 40s. at the age of 21. To Robert Goodall of this town, my brother Robert's son, 40s. at 21. To Mr. George Hardware senior of this town, my loving friend, 20s. To my cousin William Parlett senior of Downham, my cloth gown lined with lamb skins. To John Preste my godson and son to Robert Preste, late of Downham, 20s. at the age of 21. To my maid Marie Underwood, 6s. 8d. To John Searles senior of this town, for remembrance of our loves, 20s. To Frances Marston, my daughter, wife of William Marston, late of Martham, (in lieu of £55, the residue of £65 which her husband gave me to employ for his wife and children, being part of the money I gave her in marriage, she being under age, and then did promise to insure her an interest in his lands, which he performed not, but sold them away and spent all but this money given to me) £5 a year while she lives and for a year after her death. To William her husband, £10. To John Marston, his son, at 21, if his mother be not living, £20; if she be living to be paid a year after her death, if he be 21. To Marye Maston, at 21 after her mother's decease, £10. To Elizabeth Maston, another of her daughters, at 18, if her mother is not alive, £10. If any of these daughters die, her legacy is to go to the survivor. If my wife remarry before my son John is 21, she is to give bond for £1000 for these payments. To my friend Thomas Williams of Norwich, tailor, 40s. and to his wife a gold

ring worth 10s. at least. To Clement Eade's wife of Monslye, 10s. To Richard Goodall my son's two children, 40s. each at 21. To Edward Atfen of Runham, 20s. To John Moneby of Downham, my old servant, 40s. To John Parlett's children of Stradgesett, my wife's brother, 20s. each at 21, that is Nicodemus Parlett and Elizabeth Parlett. To Richard Nuttings of Wilberton and his wife, 20s. apiece. Residue to my wife Elizabeth and my son John, and they to be my executors. My well-regarded friend and loving kinsman William Parlett senior of Downham Market, draper, to be supervisor, and I give him my best gown and my best gold ring or £5. Witnesses: John Searles, Edward Coxe, Samuel Bowles, Francis Parkins.\*

Mrs. Goodale's daughter Susan Taylor married about 1634 Abraham Topham who was admitted a freeman of Great Yarmouth in 1627 having served his apprenticeship with Richard Elwyn.† In 1637 he himself freed an apprentice, William Brabon, and on May 10 of that year Abraham Toppans, cooper, aged 31, his wife Susan, aged 30, their children Peter and Elizabeth, and a maid servant Anne Goodin, were examined by the authorities as a preliminary to sailing for New England. Mrs. Goodale was still in Great Yarmouth in 1637 when she, as Elizabeth Goodall, widow of John Goodall of Yarmouth, and Richard Goodall, his son, were defendants in a Chancery suit brought against them by Henry Searles. Searles was son and heir of John Searles, late of Yarmouth, beer-brewer, who had been a legatee in and witness to the will of John Goodale.‡ Possibly Mrs. Goodale and her daughter Elizabeth Goodale had planned to go with the Toppans but were delayed by this suit, for they were not in the list of the *Mary Ann* on which the Toppans sailed. They followed soon afterward, however, and joined the Toppans at Newbury in Massachusetts Bay, where Elizabeth Goodale, the daughter, married John Lowle about 1640.

Mrs. Elizabeth Goodale died in Newbury on April 8, 1647. Temporary administrators were appointed for her estate of about £221, but, upon the petition of Abraham and Susan Toppans and Elizabeth Lowle, whose husband had died, they were supplanted by the Toppans and Mrs. Lowle, liberty being reserved to John Goodall to challenge the appointment within three years. John Goodall, Mrs. Goodall's son, did not come to New England, however, and on May 27, 1652, the court ordered the grant of administration to be entered on the records.§

#### Children, by first wife, baptized at Downham:

- i. Frances, bapt. Jan. 28, 1589/90; m. William Marston of Martham, co. Norfolk; mentioned with her husband and three children, John, Mary and Elizabeth Marston, in her father's will; buried at Hemby, co. Norfolk, Aug. 3, 1652.||

\* Norwich Archdeaconry Court, Register 1624-5, f. 383.

† Great Yarmouth Freeman's Roll.

‡ Chancery Pro., Charles I., S. 2/32.

§ Probate Records of Essex County, I: 65.

|| See *Marston English Ancestry*, Mary Lovering Holman, 1929, p. 35.

- ii. Ellen, bapt. April 28, 1591; not mentioned in her father's will.
- iii. John, bapt. March 10, 1592/3; buried at Downham May 31, 1593.
- iv. Richard, bapt. July 29, 1594; married and had two children in 1625. When John Goodale made his will in 1625, Richard was presumably not in England as his father did not know whether or not he was living, and, all the other legatees being named with care, it would seem that he did not know the names of Richard's *two children*. Richard was back in Yarmouth in 1637 when he and his step-mother were defendants in a Chancery suit.

By 1638 a Richard Goodale had settled in Newbury, where the Toppans were living, and where Mrs. Elizabeth Goodale arrived, so far as we know, at about the same time. He brought with him a wife, Dorothy, and *two children*, who, judging from good evidence, had been born by 1625. Joshua Coffin, the historian of Newbury, writing in 1845, long before research in England as to Richard Goodale's origin would have been likely, said that he came from Yarmouth. I am convinced that Richard Goodale of Newbury and Richard, eldest son of John Goodale of Yarmouth, are the same man. His later history in Salisbury is available in print in several works of collective genealogy.

Children:

- 1. *Anne*; m. by 1639 William Allen of Salisbury.
- 2. *Richard*; taxed in Salisbury in 1650.
- v. Thomas, bapt. Nov. 25, 1596; buried Dec. 10, 1596, at Downham.
- vi. Rebecca, bapt. July 2, 1598; m. in Yarmouth June 21, 1626, Walter Moorefleet, widower.
- vii. Elizabeth; buried Jan. 2, 1602/3, at Downham.

By second wife:

- viii. John, bapt. Nov. 11, 1610, at Downham; living in England when his mother died in 1647.
- ix. Christopher, bapt. Dec. 17, 1611, at Downham; living in 1625.
- x. Elizabeth, bapt. June 5, 1614, at Yarmouth; emigrated to New England with her mother; m. John Lowle of Newbury; her will dated 17: 1: 1650 mentions her daughter Elizabeth and son Benjamin Lowle, her sister Tappan, and her brethren Abraham Tappan, Richard Lowle, Thomas Millerd and William Gerrish, the two latter being husbands of her Lowle sisters-in-law.
- xi. Thomas, bapt. March 29, 1616, at Yarmouth; not mentioned in his father's will.
- xii. Joseph (twin), bapt. April 15, 1618, at Yarmouth; living in 1625.
- xiii. Hester (twin), bapt. April 15, 1618, at Yarmouth; not mentioned in her father's will.
- xiv. Benjamin (twin), bapt. Oct. 11, 1620, at Yarmouth; not mentioned in his father's will.
- xv. Mordechaus (twin), bapt. Oct. 11, 1620, at Yarmouth; living in 1625.
- xvi. Mary, bapt. Feb. 12, 1622/3, at Yarmouth; buried Aug. 20, 1625 at Yarmouth.

## VAN DER VEER

By WILLIAM J. HOFFMAN, M. Mech. Eng., F.G.B.S.

Of all the published genealogies of American families of Dutch ancestry which claim a descent from an ancient noble line, none is more fantastic than: *The Van der Veer Family in the Netherlands, 1150 to 1660 and 1280 to 1780*, published in 1913.

With a frontispiece showing a portrait of H. M. Queen Wilhelmina, "the present lady van der Veer" (her real title is Marchioness of Veere), the purpose of this publication is to show the descent of the American Van der Veer Family from the famous ancient Dutch feudal house of van Borselen, in a branch of which was vested at one time the lordship of Veere, once a prosperous city on the island of Walcheren in the province of Zeeland, Netherlands.

Omitting the older generations, which may be easily proved, the following descent is claimed. It is presented here in abbreviated form with a few data added taken from reliable publications such as the authoritative van Borselen genealogy published in *Maandblad De Nederlandsche Leeuw*, 1927.

1. *Lord Hendrick van Borselen, Count of Grandpré, Lord of Veere*, died in 1474. His son was the last lord of Veere of the House of Borselen. In the absence of any legitimate heirs of this branch of the van Borselen family the lordship of Veere passed to the house of Burgundy by virtue of the marriage of Hendrick's granddaughter, the last of the line, to Philip of Burgundy.

Lord Hendrick had several illegitimate children and among these a son<sup>1</sup>:

2. *Wolfert van Borselen*, who inherited the manor of Spreeuwensteyn in Zeeland. He and his descendants had no longer any connection with Veere whatsoever, *never* used the name Veere with their surname, and were known as the van Borseleens van Spreeuwensteyn. Wolfert was bailiff of the city of Brouwershaven and afterwards governor of the city of Axel. He died in 1502 and married in 1479 *Jacqueline van de Capelle Jonasdr.* Their son was:

3. *Wolfert van Borselen*, lord of the manor of Spreeuwensteyn, whose illegitimate son<sup>1</sup> was:

4. *Cornelis van Borselen*. So far for the authentic Van Borselen genealogy. The author of the Van der Veer genealogy tells us that Cornelis van Borselen removed to Alkmaar where

<sup>1</sup> This follows, for those who read and understand Dutch, from the page of the printed chart, taken from Jacobus Kok. *Vaderlandsch Woordenboek*, reproduced opp. p. 8 in the Van der Veer genealogy mentioned above. In the text of the booklet they are given as "other sons." See also Smallegange, *Chronijk van Zeeland*, p. 303, and the article in *De Leeuw* mentioned above.

he was known as Cornelis van der Veer. There is no proof whatever in support of this statement. The authority given, namely, Joh. (should read Jacobus) Kok, Tab. I, col. 6 and 7, Tab. II, has been consulted by me but proves nothing. It only mentions (4) Cornelis as an illegitimate son of Wolfert van Borselen, nothing more. No marriage of his is mentioned, nor his presumed removal to Alkmaar, nor the fact that he changed his name to van der Veer, and one must wonder on what authority, if any, this assertion has been made. Even the succeeding generations are given without a semblance of proof and make the impression of utter unreliability. They mention bearers of the van der Veer name (a far from uncommon name in the Netherlands, for it is derived from "of the ferry") in various places in the Netherlands and also in Brazil, without any proof that the pedigree is as presented. They defy checking by the total lack of quoted records.

It seems to me that it may be better to discard the feudal lords and their castles and approach the subject of the van der Veer ancestry from the angle of fact rather than of vague statements unsupported by any authentic proof. That this is the best course to follow becomes even more apparent from the following consideration.

It must be assumed that the van Borselen descent was shown through a presumed member of this family who, for some unaccountable and mysterious reason, had changed his good old van Borselen name for van der Veer and *who had settled at Alkmaar*, a city in the province of North Holland, on account of the fact that the progenitor of the van der Veer family in this country has been said to be "*from Alkmaar*." This statement as to his origin, which is a generally accepted version, is found in several publications (*Bergen, Kings County, N. Y.*, p. 323; *Record*, 56: 264).

I will prove, however, that the founder of the van der Veer family, Cornelis Jansz van der Veer *alias* Cornelis Jansz de Seeuw (see *N. Y. Record* 1937) should *not* be identified with Cornelis Jansz van Alkmaar, who is a different individual. The obvious result is that the house of cards of the van Borselen descent must needs collapse, for it had been built on a foundation of false premises, namely, the assumption of an origin from Alkmaar of the van der Veer settler,<sup>2</sup> which, as I will show, is contrary to the facts in the case. Further comment on the van der Veer—van Borselen descent is superfluous.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to the arrival of *Cornelis Jansz van der Veer* in 1669, another person with the same surname appeared in the New Netherland records. In a deed dated Jan. 3, 1650, *Teunis Jansen van der Veere(n)*, husband and guardian of Aeltje widow of Jan Jansen van Ditmaersen is mentioned (*Doc. Col. Hist.*, XIV: 141, 142). It is unknown if any relationship existed between Teunis and Cornelis. Another bearer of the same name is mentioned on Nov. 3, 1636 (*Record*, 1918: 228) namely the late *Jacob Jacobsen van der Veer*, formerly a skipper in New Netherland.

No. 1 1661

*Cornelis Jansz van der Veer*

No. 2 1663

*Cornelis Jansz van Alkmaar*Paper destroyed  
by Capitol fire  
of 1911

No. 3 1680

*Cornelis Jansz van der Veer*

No. 4 1675

*Cornelis Jansz van der Veer*

The statement, just made, that Cornelis Jansz van der Veer and Cornelis Jansz van Alkmaar should not be identified as the same person is utterly at variance with the accepted theory in most genealogical writings. I will therefore at the hand of quoted authorities and original documents investigate and prove my assertion.

In CDM 255-258 there are given the excerpts of several documents concerning the killing of a boy by one Cornelis Jans in 1663. In his own petition in regard to this matter (p. 257) he

styles himself "Cornelis Jansen van Alakmaer now of Midwout, jonghesel," bachelor. As Cornelis Jansz van der Veer was also "of Midwout" and at that time also still a bachelor, the two have been identified apparently without any further investigation, and this identity has been accepted and repeated in practically all the publications treating of the van der Veer family.

In order to establish definitely the fact that Cornelis Jansz van der Veer (alias de Seeuw) and Cornelis Jansen van Alkmaar were either the same person or two different individuals, the well-known method of a comparison of their signatures has been resorted to.

On June 13, 1661 Cornelis Jansen van der Veer and others petitioned for a plantation on the Canarissee (*N. Y. Col. Doc.*, XIV: 501). The original petition is in the Collection of the Henry E. Huntington Library at San Marino, California. The signature appearing on this document is reproduced herewith under No. 1.<sup>3</sup>

Two years later, in 1663, Cornelis Jansen van Alemaer accidentally killed a young boy. On his petition for pardon he signed his name. The original document, somewhat damaged by the fire of 1911 of the State House at Albany, is in the Manuscript Division of the State Library at Albany. Mr. A. J. F. van Laer was kind enough to supply me with a tracing of the signature, which has been reproduced under No. 2.

In addition there is reproduced under No. 3 the signature of Cornelis Jansen van der Veer on a document dated 1680, and under No. 4 the signature of Cornelis Jansen de Seeuw appearing on a document dated 1675. These have been taken from a collection of tracings of signatures made by the late Tunis Bergen and in 1938 in the possession of the late Editor of the *New York Record*, Charles A. Ditmas.

In comparing these signatures there can be no doubt that those of Cornelis Jansen van der Veer and the one of Cornelis Jansen van Alemaer belong to different persons. In the course of twenty years (1661-1680) the signature of Cornelis Jansen van der Veer remained practically the same. A further study also proves conclusively that the signature of Cornelis Jansen van der Veer and Cornelis Jansen de Seeuw were made by the same person, which is additional evidence that the progenitor of the van der Veer family was known and wrote his name both ways. But it is certain that the signature of Cornelis Jansen van Alemaer belongs to a different person. He wrote Cornelis (not Cornelis, as did van der Veer) with an entirely different capital C and final s. Added to this is the fact that a man who came from Alkmaar, a city in the Province of North Holland, was not

<sup>3</sup> The Library has graciously consented to the reproduction of the document or any part of it for this article.

likely to be nicknamed "de Seeuw"—that is, "the Zeelander" or "from Zeeland," a different Province.

Additional and supporting evidence is found in the fact that the properties owned by these two individuals in Flatbush were at different locations.

Now that the origin from Alkmaar has been definitely ruled out for Cornelis Jansen van der Veer, the problem was to find if there was any indication in regard to his place of residence in the Netherlands before he settled in New Netherland in 1659. In the article on the older generations of the van der Veer family, published in the *Record* 1937 by Lester D. Mapes, mention is made of a document found among the records of Notary Public van Aansurg at Dordrecht. I had an excerpt of this document among my notes and submitted this to Mr. Mapes at the time he was preparing his article. He, thereupon obtained from the Dordrecht archives a copy of the entire document. A photostat of this is in the collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Mr. Mapes, in his interesting study of the early generations of the van der Veer family, has already called attention to the fact that the van der Veer family was evidently known by the name Dominicus in the early generations abroad. What he did not mention was the fact that the land, which Cornelis Jansen Dominicus (alias van der Veer) had sold to his brother Jacob Jansen Dominicus, was, according to this document, located near the city of Goes in Zeeland.

A consultation of some of the well-known histories of the province of Zeeland, by Nagtglas, Smallegange and others showed that the name Dominicus was a well-known one in Goes, and that even one Mr. (Master-of-Law) Jacobus Jansz Dominicus, schepen and member of the City Council of Goes, had written a history of Zeeland and a local history of Goes, published in the 18th century.

This has opened up an entirely new avenue of research. A short investigation in the records of Goes has disclosed that the name Dominicus was quite prevalent in and about Goes, but it has not disclosed a definite connection of the American settler with any person of the name at Goes. But the direction for a further search has now been indicated.

## THE HOUSE OF RICH

By DONALD LINES JACOBUS, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

[Continued from Vol. 21, p. 238]

### II. THE FELSTED BRANCH

1. RICHARD RICH, Sheriff of London 1441. His younger son:
2. THOMAS RICH, b. ca. 1440; m. ELIZABETH MEYNE of London. Son:
3. RICHARD RICH, b. ca. 1470; m. JOAN DINGLEY. Sons:
  - i. ROBERT, m. ELIZABETH COLWELL. No issue. She m. (2) Sir Thomas North.
  - 4+ ii. Sir RICHARD, b. 1496.
4. Sir RICHARD RICH, b. 1496, d. 1568; will 12 May 1567, codicil 10 June 1567, proved 3 June 1568; m. ELIZABETH JENKES, who d. 15 Dec. 1558, dau. of William of London. He studied at Middle Temple and became a barrister; M. P. for Colchester, 1529; Speaker of House of Commons, 1536; Solicitor-General, 1533. He became very wealthy and influential. Lord Chancellor of England, 1547-8; created Baron Rich of Leeze, co. Essex, 16 Feb. 1547.

An able man, he is described as rapacious and time-serving, and his behavior in connection with the attainders of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More has been characterized as infamous. As Lord Chancellor in Edward's reign, he pressed the proceedings against the bishops, Gardiner and Bonner, and against the Princess Mary herself, and he signed the round-robin declaring for Lady Jane. As lord of the manor, he appears in a better light than in his public career. He built a stately family seat on the site of Leez Priory, and brought around it a great estate. His tenants were accorded exceptional privileges, which raised them far above the ordinary condition of tenants of manors. His generosity is shown in the foundation deed of the Rich Chantry in Felsted Church, 26 Apr. 1555; that of Felsted School, 21 May 1564; and that of Felsted Almshouse, 23 Dec. 1565.

A portrait of Lord Rich by Hans Holbein faces the title-page of *The Foundation Deeds of Felsted School and Charities* (1916), by Andrew Clark, LL.D. The arms of Lord Rich in 1547 are described as: Quarterly, or and azure, a chevron between three roundels, each charged with a lion rampant, all countercharged, indicating that he adopted the arms of the Lancashire Rich family, adding the lionels on the roundels as a distinction.

However, he later abandoned this coat, for on the buildings at Leez Priory and on his monument in Felsted Church, the arms are: Gules, a chevron between three crosses bottony or. Motto: *Garde ta Foy.* Children:

- i. Sir HUGH, d. 1 Nov. 1554, bur. at Felsted, 27 Nov. 1554; matriculated Fellow-Commoner from St. John's, Cambridge, Michaelmas 1548; Knight of the Bath, 1553; m. ANNE WENTWORTH, bur. 10 Jan. 1580/1, dau. and coheir of Sir John. No issue. She m. (2) license 12 Apr. 1555, Henry, Lord Mautravers, b. 1538, d. s.p. 30 June 1556, son of the Earl of Arundel, and (3) William Deane.
- ii. FRANCES, m. JOHN, 2nd Baron DARCY of Chiche, Essex.
- iii. MARY, m. ca. 1540, Sir THOMAS WROTH, of Enfield, Middlesex, b. 1516, d. 1576.
- iv. MARGARET, m. HENRY PIGOT, of Abington.
- v. ETHELDREDA, m. ROBERT DRURY, son and heir of Sir William Drury of Hawsted, Suffolk.
- vi. AGNES, m. EDWARD MORDANT, of Thunderley, Essex.
- 5+ vii. ROBERT, b. 1538.
- viii. EDWARD, d. young.
- ix. DOROTHY, m. FRANCIS BARLEY, of Bibesworth Hall, Kempton, Herts.
- x. ELIZABETH, m. Sir ROBERT PEYTON, of Helont, who d. 1590.
- xi. RICHARD, matriculated Fellow-Commoner from St. John's, Cambridge, Lent 1564-5.
- xii. WILLIAM, d. young.
- xiii. WINIFRED, d. soon after Nov. 1578; m. (1) Sir HENRY DUDLEY, slain at St. Quentin, Aug. 1557, son of John, Duke of Northumberland; m. (2) ROGER, 2nd Lord NORTH, b. ca. 1530, d. 3 Dec. 1600. [Ancestors of the Earls of Guilford, and of Dudley North who m. Catherine, dau. of Elihu Yale.]
- xiv. ANNE, m. THOMAS BIGOT, of Stratton, Beds.
- xv. BARBARA, a nun of Sion.

#### Illegitimate children:

- xvi. MARY, m. —— FRANK of Essex.
- xvii. (Daughter), m. RICHARD BARLEY, of Elsenham, Essex.
- xviii. (Daughter), m. —— DRAPER, of Braintree, Essex.
- 6+ xix. RICHARD, b. ca. 1560.

5. ROBERT (RICH), 2nd Lord Rich, b. ca. 1538, d. 27 Feb. 1580/1; m. ELIZABETH BALDRY, b. 1537, d. 1602, dau. of George and granddau. of Sir Thomas Baldry of London. Children:

- i. RICHARD, b. ca. 1557, d. s.p. 1580; m. CATHERINE KNEVETT, b. ca. 1566, bur. 18 Sept. 1633, dau. and coheir of Sir Henry Knevett. He matriculated Fellow-Commoner from Trinity, Cambridge, Easter 1571. She m. (2) ca. 1583, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk.
- 7+ ii. ROBERT, b. 25 Dec. 1559.
- iii. THOMAS, bur. at Felsted, 4 Feb. 1564.
- 8+ iv. Sir EDWIN, b. [say ca. 1568].
- v. FRANCES, m. THOMAS CAMMOCK, of Layer Marney, Essex.
- vi. ELIZABETH, m. —— CASTLETON.

6. RICHARD RICH, b. ca. 1560; m. ca. 1580, ANN MACHELL, dau. of John Machell, Sheriff of London, 1555, by his wife, Jane

Loddington. His father's will, which made his legitimate brother Robert the chief heir, entailed the remainder of his estate to Edward Rich of Horndon, and after that to this Richard, his own illegitimate son. His brother Robert, Lord Rich, in his will in 1581, also gave a remainder to Richard and mentioned Richard's wife Ann. He was a minor "in the care of Anthony Browne" when his father wrote his will, and probably was only recently married in 1581. The Machell pedigree in the 1634 Visitation of Essex states that a nameless daughter of John Machell was "mother of S<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel Rich Knt." Children:

- 9+      i. Sir NATHANIEL, b. ca. 1585.
- 10+    ii. ROBERT, b. ca. 1590.
- iii. JANE, m. THOMAS GRIMSDITCH. See Section IV for their family.
- iv. MARGARET, m. Sir THOMAS WROTH, of London, son or grandson of Sir Thomas Wroth, of Enfield, Essex, by his wife Mary, dau. of Sir Richard, first Lord Rich. Child:
  - 1. Elizabeth, m. Sir Edward Cleere, of Norfolk.
- v. ELIZABETH, d. s.p. 1633; m. Sir JOHN MORGAN, of Chillworth, Surrey, who d. 1<sup>st</sup> 19. Her will, dated 28 Nov. 1632, proved 22 May 1633, gave legacies to "my Lady Wroth," Mr. John Sutherton, and "my Lady Warwick's daughter, my Lady Mandevill." To cousin Grimsditch's children, £100. To Elizabeth Browne, £10 and certain linen. To the poor of Lee parish. Sir Nathaniel Rich to be sole executor. To Nathaniel Browne, her sister's son, £200 to raise and maintain him until 28 years old. Witnessed by Lady Wroth and John Machell. [H. F. Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, 2: 871.]
- vi. (Daughter), b. ca. 1603, m. Percy Browne, b. ca. 1602. See Section III, No. 4, for their children. Their son, Nathaniel Browne, was founder of the Middletown, Conn., family.

7. ROBERT (RICH), 3rd Lord Rich, created Earl of Warwick 6 Aug. 1618, b. 25 Dec. 1559, d. 24 Mar. 1618/19; M. A. (Cambridge, 1595); admitted to Gray's Inn, 20 Feb. 1573; m. (1) ca. Oct. 1581, PENELOPE DEVEREUX, b. ca. 1561, d. ca. July 1607, dau. of Walter, 1st Earl of Essex, by Lettice, dau. of Sir Francis Knollys. Through her mother, she was a first cousin of Penelope West, the wife of Herbert Pelham, mother of Herbert Pelham (1600-1674), emigrant to New England; and her grandmother Knollys was first cousin to Queen Elizabeth. Her grandfather, Sir Francis Knollys, in 1589, accompanied Drake on the cruise which took home the settlers of the early Virginia Colony.\* Penelope was celebrated as the "Stella" of Sir Philip Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella*. After giving her husband seven children, she left him for Charles Blount, Baron Mountjoy (and Earl of Devonshire), to whom she bore five more, marrying him 26 Dec. 1605, after her husband divorced her. Lord Rich m. (2) at St. Bartholomew the Great, London, 14 Dec. 1616, FRANCES

\* For these connections, see articles by Meredith B. Colket, Jr., *ante*, 18: 210-217; 19: 200-202; 20: 76.

(WRAY) ST. PAUL, who d. s.p. at Hackney, 15 Aug. 1634, dau. of Sir Christopher Wray, and widow of Sir George St. Paul, Bart. Children:

- i. LETTICE, m. (1) Sir GEORGE CAREY, of Cockington, Devon; m. (2) Sir Arthur Lake.
- ii. PENELOPE, m. Sir GERVASE CLIFTON, Bart., of Clifton, Notts.
- 11+ iii. ROBERT, b. May or June 1587.
- iv. ESSEX, m. Sir THOMAS CHEEKE, of Pirgo, Essex.
- 12+ v. HENRY, bapt. at Stratford-le-Bar, Mid'x, 19 Aug. 1590.
- vi. ISABEL, m. Sir JOHN SMYTHE, of Sutton at Hone and Bounds, Kent.
- vii. Sir CHARLES, Knt. of the Bath 1619, slain at Rhé in France, 1627.

8. Sir EDWIN RICH, of Mulbarton, Norfolk, b. [say ca. 1568], d. (not 42 Elizabeth, but some years later if the age of his son Charles is correctly stated); m. HONORA WORLICK, dau. of Charles. Children:

- i. ROBERT, d. s.p. 1651; m. ELIZABETH FELTON, dau. of Sir Adam of Playford, Suffolk.
- ii. Sir EDWIN, b. ca. 1594, d. s.p. 16 Nov. 1675 ae. 81; m. 14 Sept. 1629, JANE (REEVE) (HAWKINS) SUCKLING, widow of Charles Hawkins and Sir John Suckling, and stepmother of the poet Suckling.
- iii. FRANCES, m. NATHANIEL ACTON.
- iv. RICHARD, d. s.p.; perhaps the Richard who was B.A. from Trinity, Cambridge, 1618-19; M.A., 1622 ("fil. nob.").
- v. MARGARET.
- vi. HONORA.
- 13+ vii. CHARLES, b. ca. 1618.

9. Sir NATHANIEL RICH, b. ca. 1585, d. at Dalham, Suffolk, bur. 24 Nov. 1636. He was matriculated pensioner from Emmanuel, Cambridge, Michaelmas 1601; B. A., 1604-5. He was a merchant adventurer and active in the colonization of the New World. He was close to Pym and brought him into colonial development,—Bermuda, the Providence Islands, etc. The Providence Islands Company was the organized nucleus of the Puritan Party before the Long Parliament. He was the Nathaniel Rich of Ash, Essex, who was admitted to Gray's Inn, 2 Feb. 1609/10. He was knighted at Hatton House, 8 Nov. 1617. He was M. P. for Totnes, 1614, for East Retford, 1621-2, for Harwich, 1624-5, for Newport, 1625, and for Harwich again, 1626 and 1628-9. He prospered and purchased an estate in Stondon, Essex.

The will of Sir Nathaniel Rich, dated 2 Dec. 1635, acknowledged 28 Oct. 1636, codicil 10 Nov. 1636, proved 1 Dec. 1636, named Lord Mandevill sole executor; he wished to be buried in the church at Stondon, with a monument there [but he was not buried at Stondon and the monument was never erected.] "My

manor of Stondon and all my lands in Essex I give to my nephew Nathaniel Riche, when he comes to the age of one and twenty years," providing for his education at Cambridge and at Lincoln's Inn. He gave the profit of seven shares in Bermuda to his sister Grimsdiche and her husband for life, "if they will go and inhabit upon them," and £150 to transport them and their children. To my nephew Robert Browne, resident in Bermuda, another share, he having one share in Bermuda already by the gift of my sister Wroth lately deceased. Another share to a son [unnamed] of my sister Browne deceased, educated hitherto by my noble friend, the Countess of Leicester, mother to Sir John Smith. The remaining shares in Bermuda (five) to maintain a free school there. To Nathaniel Browne, "now in New England with Mr. Hooker," the £200 which my sister Morgan bequeathed him, and £50 more. To Samuel Browne, another son of my sister Browne, £100. To Thomas Grimsdich, eldest son of my brother Grimsdich, who is now in the Isle of Providence, £40 annuity for life, which my Lord of Warwick is to pay. To my Lord of Warwick, £500 "as a testimony of my humble affection to him and thankfulness for his love and favor towards me." To the Earl of Holland, £100, and another £100 to his noble lady, "part of the money which his Lordship oweth me." The diamond ring, my sister Wroth's legacy to me, to my brother Wroth. To the minister at Felsted, Essex, £30 in appreciation for his care in the education of my nephew Nathaniel Riche. To my dear friend, Mr. John Pym. To my very loving cousin, Mrs. Martha Wilford, £20. [H. F. Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, 2: 871-873.]

10. ROBERT RICH, b. ca. 1590, d. in Bermuda in 1620; m. ELIZABETH DUTTON, dau. of Sir Thomas Dutton.\* One "R. Rich" sailed 2 June 1609 from Plymouth for Virginia in the *Sea Venture* and was wrecked at Bermuda. The company remained there forty-two weeks and built two pinnaces of cedar, in which they returned to England. He published *Newes from Virginia*, an account in verse of his experiences in "the Iland of deuils (otherwise called Bermoothawes)" in 1610, and announced his intention of returning to Virginia the following year with Captain Newport. This and other accounts suggested some of the scenes in Shakespeare's *Tempest*. This adventurer is called "Richard" Rich in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and identified with Robert's father. Other accounts have made him a "Richard" Rich, son of the second Lord Rich. But the second Lord's only known son of that name died before 1581.

\* One Elizabeth Rich, of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, Widow, aged 40, relict of Robert Rich, dec'd, had license 26 Dec. 1629 to marry George Conye of St. Botolph, Aldgate, Gent., Widower, aged 60.

There is in fact no more reason to believe that "R." stands for Richard than that it stands for Robert, and it seems not unlikely that the adventurer was the brother of Sir Nathaniel Rich.

On 18 Oct. 1620, Thomas Durham at Bermuda wrote to Sir Nathaniel Rich, telling him of the death and funeral of his brother, Robert Rich. The executor failed to give the deceased due honours at the funeral. Mr. Semer gave him a volley of shot at his burial, but was not offered so much as a cup of aqua vitae or anything else. [Tyler's *Quarterly Hist. and Gen. Magazine*, 24: 117.]

Sir Nathaniel Rich left his manor of Stondon to his nephew Nathaniel, and Robert is the only known brother of Sir Nathaniel. The younger Nathaniel of Stondon, who founded the branch of baronets, is placed by all pedigrees and authorities as son of a Robert, erroneously called of Stondon, and erroneously derived from the Horndon branch of the family (see Section I). When the younger Nathaniel was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1639, he was described as "son and heir of Robert Rich late of Felstead, Essex, esq., deceased." Felsted was the "home town" of the titled branch, and we know from Sir Nathaniel's will that the minister at Felsted gave the younger Nathaniel his earlier education. The executor of Robert Rich in Bermuda in 1620 was called Mr. Dutton in Durham's letter, and the pedigree's name Col. Nathaniel's mother as Elizabeth Dutton. Child:

14+ i. NATHANIEL, b. after 1614.

11. ROBERT (RICH), 2nd Earl of Warwick, b. May or June 1587, d. 19 Apr. 1658. He was admitted Fellow-Commoner at Emmanuel, Cambridge, 4 June 1603; M. A., 1624. Knight of the Bath, 1603. Admitted to Inner Temple, 1604. M. P. for Malden, 1610-11, for Essex, 1614. He m. (1) at Hackney, Mid'x, 12 Feb. 1604/5, FRANCES HATTON, who d. Aug. 1634, dau. of Sir William and Elizabeth (Gawdy) Hatton; m. (2) SUSAN (Rowe) HALLIDAY, bapt. at Hackney, 19 Sept. 1582, d. at Warwick House, Holborn, 16 Jan. 1645/6, dau. of Sir Henry and Susan (Kighley) Rowe, widow of William Halliday; m. (3) at Hornsey in Highgate, Mid'x, 30 Mar. 1646, ELEANOR (WORTLEY) (LEE) RADCLYFFE, who was bur. 31 Jan. 1666, dau. of Sir Richard Wortley, widow of Edward (Radcllyffe), 6th Earl of Sussex, and formerly widow of Sir Henry Lee, 1st Bart. She m. (4) July 1659, as his fourth wife, Edward, 2nd Earl of Manchester.

The second Earl of Warwick is known to history for his activity in forwarding the American colonies. He also engaged in privateering. He was one of the original members of the company for the plantation of the Somers Islands or Bermudas

(29 June 1614). He was on the Council of the New England Company, 3 Nov. 1620, and on the Council of the Virginia Company, 1624. He was signatory of the Patent (1 June 1621) under which Plymouth Colony existed for the first eight years; and as president of the New England Company signed the second Patent (13 Jan. 1630) to William Bradford. His influence procured the Patent for the Massachusetts Bay Colony (19 Mar. 1628). On 19 Mar. 1632, Warwick granted to Lord Say, Lord Brooke, John Hampden and others, the old patent under which Saybrook was established.

Under the Long Parliament Warwick was appointed Lord High Admiral of England, and head of the commission for the governing of the colonies. In the latter capacity, Warwick granted to Roger Williams the Patent incorporating Providence Plantations. He intervened with the Massachusetts government on behalf of Samuel Gorton, who named his settlement Warwick (R. I.) in honor of the Earl. He was a liberal Puritan, and a friend to Puritan clergymen. On 4 Nov. 1645, he issued a declaration establishing freedom of worship in Bermuda. A parish in that place was renamed Warwick for him.

The Earl's cousin, Sir Nathaniel Rich, was associated with him in the Bermuda and other ventures. Children:

- i. ANNE, d. 14 Feb. 1641/2; m. at Stoke Newington, Mid'x, 1 July 1626, EDWARD MONTAGU, 2nd Earl of Manchester (Viscount Mandeville until his father's death in 1642), b. 1602, d. 7 May 1671.
- ii. LUCY, b. ca. 1614; m. at Rochford, Kent, license 21 Apr. 1630, JOHN ROBARTES, Lord Robartes, created Earl of Radnor 1679, who d. 1685.
- iii. FRANCES, m. ca. 1657, NICHOLAS LEKE, 2nd Earl of Searsdale, bapt. 1 Oct. 1612, d. 27 Jan. 1680/1.
- 15+ iv. ROBERT, b. 28 June 1611.
- v. HENRY, d. young.
- 16+ vi. CHARLES, b. in 1616.
- vii. Child, d. young.
- viii. HATTON, b. 24 Apr. 1623, d. s.p. 28 Feb. 1670. He was admitted Fellow-Commoner at St. Catherine's, Cambridge, 1639; M.A., 1640.

12. Sir HENRY RICH, bapt. 19 Aug. 1590, executed 9 Mar. 1648/9; m. in or before 1616, ISABEL COPE, who d. 30 Aug. 1655, dau. of Sir Walter and Dorothy (Grenville) Cope. He was admitted Fellow-Commoner at Emmanuel, Cambridge, 4 June 1603; M. A., 1615; admitted at Inner Temple, 1610. Knight of the Bath, 1610. M. P. for Leicester, 1610-11, 1614. He was created Baron Kensington, 5 Mar. 1622/3, and Earl of Holland, 24 Sept. 1624. Taking the King's part, he was condemned to death, and although both his brother, the Earl of Warwick, and Fairfax used their influence, he was refused a reprieve by a

majority of a single vote in Parliament, and was executed a few weeks after the King. He acquired the noted Holland House in Kensington, which had been built by his father-in-law in 1607.

Children :

- i. DOROTHY, bapt. at Kensington, 27 Sept. 1616, bur. there 28 Dec. 1615 [1616?].
- ii. FRANCES, m. 28 June 1632, WILLIAM, 5th Lord PAGET, b. 13 Sept. 1609, d. 19 Oct. 1678.
- 17+ iii. ROBERT, b. ca. 1620.
- iv. ISABELLA, m. Sir JAMES THYNNE, of Longleat, Wilts, who d. s.p. 12 Oct. 1670.
- v. CHARLES, d. 1645.
- vi. SUSANNA, b. ca. 1627, d. 15 May 1649; m. at Kensington, 1 Dec. 1640, JAMES HOWARD, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, bapt. 10 Feb. 1619/20, d. 7 Jan. 1688/9.
- vii. HENRY, d. 1669.
- viii. MARY, d. 8 Feb. 1666; m. 17 Dec. 1657, JOHN CAMPBELL, created Earl of Breadalbane, 13 Aug. 1681, b. ca. 1635, d. 19 Mar. 1717. An exploit of this nobleman occasioned the song, "The Campbells are coming."
- ix. DIANA, d. unm.
- 18+ x. COPE, bapt. at Kensington, 3 May 1634.

13. Sir CHARLES RICH, b. ca. 1618, bur. 30 May 1677 ae. 59; m. at St. Martin Fields, license 26 Nov. 1641, ELIZABETH CHOLMONDELEY, b. ca. 1623, dau. and eventual heiress of John Cholmondeley. Probably he was the Charles Rich who was admitted pensioner at Trinity, Cambridge, 19 Dec. 1635; matriculated 1636; Scholar, 1638; B. A., 1639-40; M. A., 1643; Fellow, 1640; Tutor, 1644-47. He was created a Baronet, 24 Jan. 1675/6, with special remainder to Robert Rich, husband of his younger daughter. Children :

- i. ELIZABETH, b. 1644; m. PETER CEVILL, a Frenchman, who assumed the name of Rich; had issue.
- ii. MARY, b. 1657, bur. 23 Dec. 1714; m. 17 Feb. 1675/6, ROBERT RICH (No. 19).

14. Col. NATHANIEL RICH, of Stondon, b. after 1614, d. 1701 (will proved Mar. 1702); m. (1) ELIZABETH HAMPDEN, dau. of Sir Edmund Hampden, and sister of the noted John Hampden; m. (2) 1663, ELIZABETH KERR, dau. of Sir Robert Kerr, 1st Earl of Ancram. He matriculated pensioner from St. Catherine's, Cambridge, 1637; and was admitted to Gray's Inn, 13 Aug. 1639. He entered the Parliamentary army under the Earl of Essex, 1642, served as Colonel, took an active part in the Civil War and fought at Naseby; M. P. for Cirencester in 1649. He inherited Stondon from his uncle. He was a friend of Oliver Cromwell, who gave him Walker's portrait of himself, now in the National Portrait Gallery. Children :

i. NATHANIEL, inherited Stondon and sold it; m. Mary, dau. of Matthew Rudd of Little Badow; left issue.  
 19+ ii. ROBERT, b. 1648.

15. ROBERT (RICH), 3rd Earl of Warwick, b. 28 June 1611, d. 29 May 1659. He was admitted Fellow-Commoner at Emmanuel, Cambridge, Easter 1626; M. A., 1629. Created D. C. L. (Oxford), 1642. Knight of the Bath, 1626. M. P. for Essex, 1629, 1640-1. He m. (1) at Battersea, Surrey, 9 Apr. 1632, ANNE CAVENDISH, b. ca. 1611, d. 24 Aug. 1638 in 27th year, dau. of William, Earl of Devonshire, by Christian Bruce; m. (2) 3 Oct. 1645, ANNE (CHEEKE) ROGERS, his cousin, dau. of Sir Thomas and Essex (Rich) Cheek. His first wife was a noted beauty, addressed in verse by Edmund Waller and Sidney Godolphin.

**Child by first wife:**

i. ROBERT, b. 1634, d. s.p. 16 Feb. 1657/8 ae. 23. He was admitted Fellow-Commoner at Trinity, Cambridge, Oct. 1650. He m. 11 Nov. 1657, FRANCES CROMWELL, b. 1637, d. 27 Jan. 1720/1, dau. of the Protector. She m. (2) Sir John Russell, Bart.

**Children by second wife:**

ii. ANNE, m. at Lees, Essex, 8 Nov. 1664, THOMAS BARRINGTON, b. ca. 1643, d. 31 Jan. 1681/2, son of the 3rd Baronet and father of the 4th Baronet.  
 iii. MARY, b. ca. 1652, d. before 1687; m. at Lees, 11 Dec. 1673, HENRY ST. JOHN, 1st Viscount St. John, bapt. 17 Oct. 1652, bur. 16 Apr. 1742. Her only child was the celebrated statesman and writer, Viscount Bolingbroke.  
 iv. ESSEX, b. ca. 1652, d. 1684, m. at Lees, 16 June 1674, DANIEL FINCH, 2nd Earl of Nottingham and 7th Earl of Winchilsea, b. 1647, d. 1 Jan. 1729/30.

16. CHARLES (RICH), 4th Earl of Warwick, b. in 1616, d. 24 Aug. 1673; m. at Shepperton, Mid'x, 21 July 1641, MARY BOYLE, b. 11 Nov. 1624, d. 12 Apr. 1678, dau. of Richard, Earl of Cork. Child:

i. CHARLES, b. 28 Sept. 1643, d. s.p. 16 May 1664; m. 2 Sept. 1662, ANNE CAVENDISH, b. ca. 1648, sister of the 1st Duke of Devonshire. She m. (2) at St. Mary le Savoy, London, license 4 May 1670, John Cecil, 5th Earl of Exeter.

17. ROBERT (RICH), 2nd Earl of Holland and 5th Earl of Warwick, b. ca. 1620, buried 16 Apr. 1675; m. (1) at Kensington, 8 Apr. 1641, ELIZABETH INGRAM, buried 17 Sept. 1661, dau. of Sir Arthur Ingram, and sister of the 1st Viscount Irvine; m. (2) ANNE MONTAGU, his cousin, buried 9 July 1689, dau. of the 2nd Earl of Manchester by Anne Rich. Several children by the first wife, who all d. in infancy, except:

i. HENRY, b. 26 Aug. 1642, d. 15 Apr. 1659; m. 14 Feb. 1658, CHRISTIAN (RICCAED) GAYER, bapt. 19 Mar. 1638/9, bur. 1

Sept. 1698, dau. of Sir Andrew Riccard, widow of John Gayer.  
She m. (3) John, 1st Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

Children by second wife:

20+ ii. EDWARD, b. ca. 1673.  
 iii. ELIZABETH, d. 14 May 1725; m. FRANCIS EDWARDES, of Heylet, Pembroke. She was heir to the estates of her nephew, though a cousin succeeded to the title. Her son was created Baron Kensington, 20 July 1776, and sold Holland House to Henry Fox.

18. COPE RICH, bapt. 3 May 1634, d. 1676; m. and had:

21+ i. COPE.

19. Sir ROBERT RICH, 2nd Baronet, b. 1648, d. 1 Oct. 1699; m. 17 Feb. 1675/6, MARY RICH (No. 13, ii), b. 1657, buried 23 Dec. 1714. He was knighted at Whitehall, 14 Feb. 1675/6, and was a lord of the Admiralty, 1691-1699. Children:

i. Sir CHARLES, 3rd Baronet, d. s.p., bur. 19 Oct. 1706; Captain, R. N.; m. Maria White.  
 22+ ii. ROBERT, b. 3 July 1685.

20. EDWARD (RICH), 3rd Earl of Holland and 6th Earl of Warwick, b. ca. 1673, d. 31 July 1701; m. between 15 and 18 Feb. 1696/7, CHARLOTTE MIDDLETON, who d. 7 July 1731, dau. of Sir Thomas. She m. (2) 9 Aug. 1716, Joseph Addison, the essayist and dramatist, who d. at Holland House, 17 June 1719 ae. 47. Child:

i. EDWARD HENRY, 4th Earl of Holland and 7th Earl of Warwick, b. 20 Jan. 1697/8, d. s.p. 16 Aug. 1721.

21. COPE RICH m. and had:

23+ i. EDWARD, b. 1695.

22. Sir ROBERT RICH, 4th Baronet, b. 3 July 1685, d. 1 Feb. 1768; m. 28 Sept. 1714, ELIZABETH GRIFFITH, b. ca. 1687, d. 13 Oct. 1773. He was Field-Marshal in the army, 1757; governor of Chelsea Hospital, 1740-1768; and M. P., 1715-20, 1724-41. Children:

i. Son, d. 12 Aug. 1752.  
 ii. Sir ROBERT, 5th Bart., b. 1717, d. 19 May 1785; Lt.-General, 1760; twice married; his only surviving child:  
   1. MARY FRANCES, b. 31 May 1755, d. 20 May 1833; m. 4 Jan. 1783, Rev. CHARLES BOSTOCK, who assumed the name of Rich and was created a baronet 28 July 1791. Their descendants are still extant.  
 iii. Sir GEORGE, 6th Bart., b. 13 June 1728, d. s.p. 8 Jan. 1799.  
 iv. ELIZABETH, b. 1716, d. s.p. 17 Sept. 1795; m. 10 Aug. 1749,

GEORGE, 1st Lord LYTTELTON, b. 17 Jan. 1708/9, d. 22 Aug. 1773.  
 v. MARY, d. unm.

23. EDWARD RICH, b. 1695, d. 7 Sep. 1759, became in 1721 the last Earl of Warwick and Holland; m. MARY STANTON, b. 1687, d. 7 Nov. 1769. Child:

i. CATHERINE, b. 28 Mar. 1731, d. 12 Apr. 1791.

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*Ex* information, Henry Wilkinson, Esq., Hamilton, Bermuda.

## ✓ FAMILY OF RALPH TRISTRAM OF MAINE

By MARY LOVERING HOLMAN, of Lexington, Mass.

RALPH<sup>1</sup> TRISTRAM, born probably in England about 1610 to 1620, died in Maine between 1670 and 1678. He married about 1643, probably ANNA ——,\* who died after 1674 but probably before 1678.

It is not often that an early settler left so little impression on the records as did Ralph Tristram or Trustrum—the two spellings are used indiscriminately.

The earliest mention that has been found of him is in 1647, for although his first son's birth was in 1644, it was not placed on the Saco records until about 1658. In 1674, he was apparently living in that part of Saco called Cape Porpus, now Arundel, as is shown by the following interesting deed:

Boston in N: England this 18 of Dee. 1647

Know all men by these presents that I John Lee late of Saweo in the Province of Maine for & in consideration of twelve pounds sterl I am indebted vnto Adam Winthrop of Boston . . . do mortgage vnto the aboue sd Adam Winthrop one Cow two heifers & a bull in the hand of Ralph Trustram & Wm Hammond of Cape porpast John Lee." (*Suffolk Co., Deeds*, 1: fo. 92.)

\* The name of Ralph Tristram's wife is unknown but in 1673, "Annah Trustram" witnessed with Mary Pendleton a deed from Major William Phillips, and his wife Bridget, to Christopher Hobbs. The land of Ralph Tristrum was bounded by that of Major Phillips. It seems possible that this Annah Tristrum may have been the wife of Ralph but it must be remembered that Ruhanah or Hannah Tristrum was at the time eighteen years old and may have been the witness. Libby's *Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, p. 406 suggests that she may have been the widow of Morgan Lacy.

† It is of course possible that the Cape Porpus referred only to William Hammond.

On 21 July 1653 Ralph is listed as an inhabitant of West Saco and on the fifth of this month, he was one of those who submitted to the Government of Massachusetts Bay. He was made Constable of Saco at the same time. On 27 Dec. 1653, he served on a jury of Inquest on the body of Mary Haile; 17 May 1661, on that held on Richard Raser; and 24 June 1661, on that on Thomas Lattimer. On 7 July 1663, he was, with others of the Saco inhabitants, indicted for not minding the orders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He had evidently repented that he had thrown in his lot with that colony and two years earlier, about 1661, had signed a petition with men of York, Kittery, Wells, Saco, and Cape Porpus to his "Hignes Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of England, Scotland & Ireland" about the difficulties. He served on the grand jury in 1663, was road surveyor in 1667, and fence viewer in 1674. He was a selectman from 1664 to 1674.

A town Court was held at his house in Winter Harbor by the selectmen of Saco on 25 Nov. 1661. He was chosen a Commissioner for Saco, 12 July 1658, 3 July 1660, 6 July 1669, 5 July 1670, and 1 July 1673. He was made administrator of William Norton of Black Point, deceased, Major Bryan Pendleton as bondsman, 7 July 1674, and he was the foreman of a jury of Inquest on David May, 22 Dec. 1670. He was sufficiently a man of education to sign his name to documents.

His wife, "Mis. Trustram," was seated in seat one in the Meeting House in Saco, 22 Sept. 1666, and when the congregation was reseated 9 Dec. 1674, she was given the same place, but this time is nominated "Goody." The others who sat in seat one in 1666 were the only ones called "Mis.;" the rest of the women are called "Goodies." Her seat mates were Maverick, Phillips, Pendleton, Hooke, Bonithon, and Williams.

There are no deeds of his in the land records, but after his death two appear about his property. (Above facts are gleaned from *Libby's Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* and the *Maine Province and Court Records*.)

"Administration granted Dominicus Jordan on the Estate of Ralph Trustrum deceased, hee giveing in security according to law," 1 April 1679. Also for Estate of Nathaniel Tristram, Major Bryan Pendleton bonded in £200 for Dominicus Jordan as administrator of Estate of Ralph Trustram, and also on his bond, amount not specified, for estate of Nathaniel Jordan. (*Maine Province and Court Records*, ii: 532.)

"Dominicus Jordan of Spurwink . . . for . . . Eleaven pounds & five shillings Sterling . . . paid to mee by John Sargeant of Sacoe . . . In the behalfe of his sonne Edward Sargeant . . . do . . . with consent of Hannah my wife & David Trustrum her

brother . . . sell . . . unto the aforesd Edw: Sargeant a Certen house . . . in . . . Sacoe . . . which house & upland lyeth between y<sup>e</sup> Land of y<sup>e</sup> late Ralph Trustrum & John Sargeant aforesaid . . . It was formerly the plantation of Ric<sup>d</sup> Randall & by seueral sales & gyfts lawfully descended to the propriety of me the said Dominicus Jordan," 17 Oct. 1684. Signed by Dominicus Jordan, Hannah Jordan, and David Jordan, the last by mark. (*York Co., Deeds, iv: 94.*)

"I Dominicus Jordan Administrat<sup>r</sup> to Ralph Trustram Late of Winter Harbour Deceased for . . . fforty five pounds . . . received . . . doth Aquit Captain Edward Sergeant of Newberry Vintner . . . and . . . doe . . . Confirm to s<sup>d</sup> Edward Sergeant . . . Land Sometime in the hand of Ralph Trustrum aboues<sup>d</sup> and in the possession of me s<sup>d</sup> Dominicus Jordan . . . in Saco alias Winter Harbour . . . about one hundred acres . . . bounded on the Land of John Sergeant s<sup>d</sup> Edward Sergeant's father . . . All which Land was formerly aboves<sup>d</sup> Ralph Trustrums and Lawfully Descended to me Dominicus Jordan . . ." 1 July 1695, Hannah consents to the deed and both sign. (*ibid., iv: 94.*)

Children, born in Saco, Maine:

- i. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup>, b. 2 Feb. 1644, probably d. young.
- ii. NATHANIEL, b. 10 July 1650, d. about 1678, the inventory of his estate being taken 4 Mar. 1678-79 at the same time his father's was.
- iii. BENJAMIN, b. 8 May 1653. On 8 July 1678, he was presented in court upon "suspition of selling wine & powder & shott to the Indians" and, on 25 January 1678-79, his inventory was taken, hence he died between those two dates. Administration on his estate was granted to Mr. Francis Hooke, Dominicus Jordan and John Harman being bondsmen, 1 April 1679. Mr. Hooke as administrator of Benjamin Tristram, later sued Nathan Bedford and obtained £21, 19s., and the costs of court. (*Maine Province and Court Records, ii: 533.*)
- iv. RUHANAH or HANNAH,<sup>\*</sup> b. 18 Dec. 1655; m. first, about 1680, Dominicus Jordan; m. second, in Newbury, Mass., 17 Sept. 1713, Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, who d. there 13 Oct. 1743, aged 91 years 2 months. She d. in Newbury in 1746, aged about 92 years.
- v. RACHEL, b. 23 August 1658, probably d. young.
- vi. DAVID, b. probably about 1659-60,<sup>†</sup> d. probably between 1690 and 1693. "I David Trustrum of Saco . . . sell . . . unto Edward Sergeant . . . upland in Sacoe . . . part of that . . . land that my father Ralph Trustrum formerly Inhabited and . . . now

\* Hannah Tristram, wife of Dominicus Jordan, d. in Newbury, Mass., in 1746, aged about 92 years. This would make her b. about 1654. It can hardly be doubted that she was identical with Ruhanah, b. 1655.

<sup>†</sup> There is a break in the continuity of entries of the births of the Tristram children in the Saco records. The first five are entered one after another, then follow children of other parents b. in 1658, 1660 and 1661; then comes the record of birth of Ruth, the youngest child b. 1664, followed by her sister, b. in 1661. It is most probable that David was b. after the first lot was entered and before the second lot, the first being obviously in 1658 and the second in 1664, and was omitted when the two youngest children were recorded. It is possible that he was b. in 1666, but that would make him only eighteen when he consented to the deed of his sister and her husband.

lawfully descended to me . . . it lies in Winter Harbor" 6 Jan. 1690. Wit: Benjamin Sergeant, Edward Randall by mark. On 14 July 1693, the witnesses swore in Portsmouth, that they saw David Trustram sign the deed. It seems probable that he had died although they do not call him deceased. (*York Co., Deeds, v: pt. 1:95.*)

- vii. FREEGRACE, b. 7 Oct. 1661, probably d. young.
- viii. RUTH, b. 10 Aug. 1664, probably d. young.

## THE VERDUGOS—A FIRST FAMILY OF CALIFORNIA\*

By NOEL C. STEVENSON, LL.B., of Los Angeles, California

The name Verdugo means "executioner" and is of great antiquity. Many centuries ago in Spain, El Verdugo, was the name of an officer who carried out the execution of the sentence of the tribunal by beheading the defendant.<sup>1</sup>

It has not been possible to ascertain when the emigrant ancestor of the family came from Spain to Mexico. However, it is possible that he came with Cortez, as in the History of the Conquest of Mexico by Bernal Diaz del Castillo, written in 1568, in his enumeration and account of the valiant companions who passed over to the conquest of New Spain with Cortez in 1519, a person by the name of Verdugo is mentioned. Diaz wrote: "Juan de Cuellar, a good horseman, . . . . (and) another Cuellar related to F. Verdugo."<sup>2</sup>

1. JUAN DIEGO VERDUGO, the earliest known ancestor of the Alta California family, was born c. 1720 in La Villa del Fuerte, Sinaloa, Mexico.<sup>3</sup> He married c. 1742, Maria Ignacia de la Concepcion Carrillo, born c. 1725 in the Royal Presidio of Loreto, Baja California, daughter of Juan Carrillo and Efegenia Millar Carrillo.<sup>4</sup> Her brother Hilario, was the father of Jose Raimundo Carrillo, founder of the Alta California family, of which the actor Leo Carrillo is the fifth generation. She was buried 25 April 1798.<sup>4</sup> Juan Diego Verdugo, and his wife, as "Gente de Razon,"<sup>5</sup> were buried inside the old Mission church at San

\* So little has appeared in print concerning colonial (pre-Revolutionary) families of California, that we have lifted the ban against recent family data in favor of this short article, less than a page of which concerns the period after 1800, believing it will be of general interest to our readers to learn that families of European origin can claim so long a residence in California.—D. L. J.

<sup>1</sup> Encyclopedie Universal Ilustrada, Europeo-Americana. Por Espasa-Calpe, S. A. Bilbao, 1929. Tomo 67, p. 1456.

<sup>2</sup> The True History of the Conquest of Mexico, by Captain Bernal Diaz del Castillo One of the Conquerors. Written in the year 1568. Translated from the original Spanish by Maurice Keatinge, Esq. London 1800, p. 483.

<sup>3</sup> Libro Primero Defunciones, No. 102, Records of San Gabriel Mission.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 1504.

<sup>5</sup> This expression means, "White people, not Indians."

Gabriel. They were the founders of the Verdugo family in Alta California, and arrived at the Presidio of San Diego in 1775. Two of their sons, Mariano de la Luz, and Jose Maria, were members of Portola's expedition in 1769 with Fray Junipero Serra.<sup>6</sup> He was buried 24 January 1780.<sup>7</sup>

2. JOSE MARIA VERDUGO, born c. 1751 at Loreto, Baja California, son of Juan Diego Verdugo and Maria Ignacia de la Concepcion Carrillo Verdugo. He married 7 November 1779, Maria de la Encarnacion, daughter of Ignacio Lopez, native of Sinaloa, and Maria Facunda Mora, native of the town of Tepic.<sup>7</sup> He was a member of Portola's expedition in 1769 with Fray Junipero Serra, and was corporal of the guard at the San Gabriel Mission, from its founding in September 1771, and held that post until 1798.<sup>8</sup> He was the grantee of Rancho San Rafael, one of the earliest land grants in California. In 1784 he received a land "concession," supplemented by a grant made by Governor Borica in 1798. Rancho San Rafael extended north from Los Angeles, included the present City of Glendale, and extended easterly to the westerly boundary of what is now Pasadena. When the grant was finally confirmed by the United States government in 1882, the acreage was officially fixed at 36,403 acres.<sup>9</sup>

A translation of his will dated 13 August 1828, makes an interesting comparison with wills of other American colonists. "In the name of God and of His Most Holy Mother Our Lady, conceived in grace, without the original sin, this writing is made and published as the last will and testament of I, Jose Maria Berdugo [sic], retired invalided sergeant of the Port of San Diego, resident of the Town of Los Angeles, native of the Presidio of Loreto, widower of the late Maria Encarnacion Lopez . . . ."

He owed no debts, but listed the obligations due him, for example: "Teodosio Flores, owes me the sum of 170 pesos, and a gentle mule." The most important disposition of the will was made at its close: "I declare that it is my will that the Rancho which the nation granted to me, called San Rafael, be left to my son Julio, and to Catalina, in order that they may enjoy it with the blessings of God."<sup>10</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Bulletin of the Old Mission Parish, Vol. 5, No. 24. "From Mission Archives," by Thomas Workman Temple.

<sup>7</sup> Matrimonios de 1774 a 1855, No. 112, Records of San Gabriel Mission. Attention is invited to the completeness of the parish registers of the Roman Catholic Church. There are instances where early baptisms give the names of the four grandparents, in addition to the parents.

<sup>8</sup> Bulletin of the Old Mission Parish, Vol. V, No. 24.

<sup>9</sup> A "concession," under Spanish law, was the right of use of the land, which vested in the user an equitable title. The making of certain improvements was a condition precedent to the acquisition of the legal title through a supplemental grant from the crown. Volume 3 Page 207 of Patents, Records of Los Angeles County.

<sup>10</sup> Volume A Page 1045, Los Angeles County Archives.

Don Jose Maria, was buried in the cemetery of the church at the Mission of San Gabriel, 13 April 1831.<sup>11</sup>

3. JULIO ANTONIO JOSE VERDUGO, born 23 December 1789, baptized 24 December at the San Gabriel Mission, son of Don Jose Maria Verdugo and Maria de la Encarnacion Lopez Verdugo.<sup>12</sup> He married c. 1817 Maria de Jesus Romero, born c. 1800 at Santa Barbara, daughter of Juan Maria Romero and Dolores Salgado Romero. He was auxiliary alcalde, or justice of the peace at Rancho San Rafael, in 1831, 1833, and 1836, and Juez del Campo, or judge of the plains to settle disputes between rancheros in 1840.<sup>13</sup> His name appears often in the archives. An interesting entry appears under date of 4 November 1839: "On this date Don Julio Verdugo, found in Don Juan Temple's home, two beef hides with the brand shown on the margin, which he claims are his property and were stolen from him."<sup>14</sup> This must have caused quite a furor in the Pueblo, because Temple, a native of Massachusetts, was one of the most prominent citizens. After California became a state, Don Julio was quite a political influence, because when he and his ten sons came to town on election day, it was enough to turn the election, as they all voted the same ticket.<sup>15</sup> Don Julio and his sister Catalina, inherited Rancho San Rafael, and he mortgaged his half for \$3445.37 in 1860.<sup>16</sup> Hard times came, and Don Julio lost his half of the Rancho through foreclosure. The note bore interest at the ruinous rate of three per-cent a month, and the indebtedness increased from less than four thousand dollars to \$58,750. the amount of the highest bid at the foreclosure sale held in 1869.<sup>17</sup> Alfred B. Chapman, the buyer at the sale, and grantee in the Sheriff's deed, was kind enough to recognize a moral obligation, and deeded 200 acres to Don Julio, which included the old Verdugo ranch house.<sup>18</sup> When Don Julio died on 15 April 1876, he had seen California under the flags of Spain, Mexico, California Republic, and the United States.<sup>19</sup>

One of Don Julio's daughters, Maria Antonia Longina Maxima Verdugo, was well known in Los Angeles. She lived to be almost 104 years of age. During the later years of her life, there was considerable speculation as to her exact age, and some people

<sup>11</sup> No. 5522, Libro 2, Defunciones de Agosto 1804 a Junio 1855, Records of San Gabriel Mission.

<sup>12</sup> No. 1780, Bautismos, Libro 1, Records of San Gabriel Mission.

<sup>13</sup> Bancroft, California Pioneer Register and Index, page 762, History of California Volume III, pages 635-7.

<sup>14</sup> Book A Part I, Los Angeles County Archives, 1825-1850, page 111.

<sup>15</sup> Harris Newmark, Sixty Years in California, 1853-1913, page 178.

<sup>16</sup> Book 3 Pages 778-779 of Mortgages, Records of Los Angeles County.

<sup>17</sup> Book 14 Page 149 of Deeds, Records of Los Angeles County.

<sup>18</sup> Book 14 Page 523 of Deeds, Records of Los Angeles County.

<sup>19</sup> Register of Deaths, Los Angeles County, Vol. 1, No. 55.

claimed she was at least one hundred and twenty. Fortunately, it has been possible to obtain proof of her birth and death, and to prove that she did pass the century mark. Records of the San Gabriel Mission disclose that she was baptized the 16th of March 1824, and was born the day before.<sup>20</sup> Los Angeles County records prove she died February 3, 1928.<sup>21</sup>

4. TEODORO VERDUGO, born 24 November 1828 in Los Angeles, son of Julio Verdugo and Maria de Jesus Romero Verdugo.<sup>22</sup> He married first, Maria de Los Angeles Chaboya. He married second on 25 February 1864, Maria Antonia Carabajal, daughter of Rafael Carabajal and Marta Reyes Carabajal.<sup>23</sup> He appears in the old census of 1836, and in the census of 1844, he is shown as a laborer.<sup>24</sup> He died 2 June 1904, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Los Angeles.<sup>25</sup>

5. RAFAEL A. VERDUGO, born 9 March 1873 in Glendale, California, son of Teodoro Verdugo and Maria Antonia Carabajal Verdugo.<sup>26</sup> He married Louisa Englehardt, and had one child, Rafael Louis. He was a farmer and produce merchant, and for a few years was foreman of the Leslie C. Brand Estate. He died in Glendale 28 February 1941.<sup>27</sup>

6. RAFAEL LOUIS VERDUGO, born 12 December 1897 in Glendale, son of Rafael A. Verdugo and Louisa Englehardt Verdugo.<sup>28</sup> He attended the schools of Glendale and the University of Southern California. He is a title examiner and right of way agent for the Division of Highways of the State of California. He has an interesting hobby, and when he isn't trailing some elusive title, is at home performing radio experiments. Because he insists on maintaining his single and unattached status, a seventh generation cannot be added to this pedigree. He owns one acre of the original Rancho San Rafael, title to which was derived through Catalina Verdugo, sister of Julio, and is the only acre held continuously by the family since 1784.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>20</sup> No. 7167, Bautismos, Libro 3, de 1820 a Junio de 1833.

<sup>21</sup> Los Angeles County Death Records, Vol. 147, No. 708.

<sup>22</sup> Libro de Matrimonios, I, No. 752, Records of the Plaza Church, Los Angeles. Vol. 6 No. 246. Records of Death, Los Angeles County.

<sup>23</sup> Padron de la Ciudad de Los Angeles y su Jurisdiccion Ano 1836, and Padron de 1844, Vol. 3½ Los Angeles City Archives.

<sup>24</sup> Vol. 6, No. 346, Records of Deaths, Los Angeles County. Calvary Cemetery records, Lot 802, Grave 2, Section C.

<sup>25</sup> Case No. 7439, Probate Division, Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

<sup>26</sup> Los Angeles County Record of Deaths, 1941, No. 3415.

<sup>27</sup> Certificate No. 337—1945, Glendale Vital Records.

<sup>28</sup> Book 2721 Page 360 of Official Records of Los Angeles County.

## SAMUEL WEBB OF SAYBROOK, CONN.

By HARRISON E. WEBB, Esq., of Summit, N. J.

The first appearance of Samuel Webb in the Saybrook records relates to his purchase from John Pratt of a tract of land in Petapogue quarter, March 14, 1708 (Book 2, p. 55). On May 24, 1709 he registered a mark for cattle (Book 1, p. 214). The next entry records a purchase from William Pratt, March 28, 1721, of land in Petapogue (Book 3, p. 167) "adjoining said Samuell Webb's land." Here he is referred to as Samuell Webb, mason. In the militia records (Conn. State Library, Vol. 1, No. 252) he was one of the signers (Oct. 6, 1724) of a petition to separate the train-band into East and West divisions and was listed (Vol. 1, No. 254) as enrolled in the West division. On Dec. 24, 1729, as "Sargent Samuel Webb," he purchased, for £46, 16 acres of land "adjoining his lot." This land was in the Pataconk quarter (Book IV, p. 227), but no record appears of an earlier purchase of land there. However, John Webb had on July 31, 1707, bought from Deacon William Parker for £19 a 25-acre tract in Pataconk (Book 2, p. 209), and it is possible that Samuel had unrecorded possession of a home lot purchased from John.

On April 22, 1731 (Book 4, p. 340), Samuel Webb and Lydia Webb gave a deed to William Scovel for certain lands in Petapogue that had belonged to "*their* honored father John Webb," and received in return a bond for £200, which states that the property was a "parcel of the estate of John Webb, father of ye said Samuel and Lydia, now deceased."

(The index of deeds refers to Samuel and *his wife* Lydia as parties to this transaction, but this is an error of entry, for neither the deed nor the bond mentions a wife.)

Lydia Webb, moreover, on April 22, 1730 received from the proprietors of Saybrook a grant of six acres of land which had been originally granted to "John Webb ye first, deceased," which grant was "meted and bounded by a vote of s<sup>d</sup> proprietors March ye first 1703/4," which land was delivered to said Lydia Webb "for herself and in behalf of ye heirs of her father John Webb deceased." It follows that Samuel and Lydia were brother and sister, and that John Webb the younger, the son of John the first, who married Ruth Graves Jan. 25, 1699 (Book 2, p. 4), was another brother. John Webb the younger died Jan. 28, 1711/12. On Jan. 6, 1729/30 his heirs Ruth, Gideon, and John sold land to William Scovel which seems to have adjoined that which Scovel purchased two years later from Samuel and Lydia.

John Webb the elder also had a daughter Sarah who married

Thomas<sup>3</sup> Birchard (*John<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>*) September 12, 1708. On Jan. 21, 1722/3, Thomas Birchard and wife Sarah (Webb) sold to David Birchard their rights to a share in the estate of John Webb of Saybrook (*American Genealogist*, Vol. 17, p. 177). David Birchard transferred those rights to Lydia Webb, Dec. 10, 1725 (Saybrook Land Records, Vol. 3, pp. 419, 432).

The vital records of Saybrook make no mention of Samuel Webb or of Lydia. They state merely that "John Webb dyed May 27, 1684." Certain of the descendants of John Webb the younger state that the elder John left a will, in which he remembered "his wife Hannah, his son John and others," but the record of this will has not yet been found, nor do the vital records of Saybrook mention the death of his wife.

The will of "Mr. Samuel Webb late of Saybrook," drawn Jan. 11, 1731/2, was probated Mar. 24, 1731/2. He remembers his wife Abigail, his son Samuel, his daughter Abigail, and his daughter Mary. His wife Abigail and his son Samuel were named executors, and Samuel distributed the estate in accordance with the terms of the will, retaining possession of all of his father's land, as provided. (Book 2, pp. 456-459, Guilford, Conn., Probate records.)

Samuel the younger added extensively to his father's holdings. The site of his house on "Wig Hill" is still marked by the cellar, and nearby are numerous other Webb homes belonging to his descendants or to the descendants of his uncle, John Webb the younger.

One of the sons of Samuel the younger was Reynold Webb, who was the ancestor of Dr. Reynold Webb Wilcox of New York, author of "Descendants of William Wilcoxson, Vincent Meigs, and Richard Webb." Dr. Wilcox was in error in stating that said Samuel the younger was the son of Ensign Samuel Webb, of Stamford, who married Abigail Slason and whose two older children were also named Samuel and Abigail. But it has been shown definitely by Dr. Vernon B. Hampton of Staten Island, N. Y., that Ensign Samuel's son Samuel lived and died in Goshen, N. Y., and that Ensign Samuel was one of the Waywayanda patentees. The error results from the similarity of names, all the more remarkable as Ensign Samuel's father, who died June 28, 1736, was known as Sergeant Samuel Webb of Stamford.

There remains, however, a definite tradition among the descendants of Samuel Webb the younger of Saybrook (or rather of Chester, the present name of the Pataconk section) to the effect that the Webb family of Saybrook is directly related to the Webbs of Wethersfield and later of New York. Dr. Wilcox undoubtedly was influenced by this legend in claiming descent

from Richard Webb of Stamford through Ensign Samuel of Stamford. (He was in error also in identifying Richard Webb of Stamford with Richard Webb of Norwalk and also with Richard Webb of Weymouth, Mass. The later assertion by Selleck, in his History of Norwalk, that Richard of Stamford was the son of Richard of Norwalk is not borne out by recorded evidence, so far as discovered.)

Richard of Stamford is freely asserted to have had a son John, though he does not mention him in his will. This John has been identified erroneously by Selleck, Dr. Wilcox, and others with John Webb, brazier, of Northampton, Mass. The recorded data of the children of John Webb of Northampton preclude this possibility. On the other hand the Northampton dates accord perfectly with those relating to John Webb, brazier, of the Boston, Hartford, and Stamford records, and other evidence supports this identification. Mr. F. C. Warner, of Wakefield, Mass., has traced with very great care the travels of this John Webb. He was a forceful and extraordinary character, a pioneer in every sense of the word.

There remains then the question of the identification of John Webb of Saybrook with John Webb the reputed son of Richard Webb of Stamford. This would serve to justify the family legend referred to above. The birth date of John Webb of Stamford is given in Selleck's Norwalk, and in the revised edition of Dr. Wilcox's book, as April 12, 1640. This date appears to be too early. His father Richard was, according to a deposition made by him in 1667, forty-four years old at the time, that is, he was born in 1623. A John Webb witnessed the Derby, Conn., deed of Thomas Wheeler to Alexander Bryan of Milford, January 6, 1664. John Webb of Saybrook first appears in Haddam in 1665. His proprietor's right was £24. He sold his homestead to Richard Piper and removed to Saybrook. His Machamoodus rights were conveyed to John Bates by Samuel Pratt of Saybrook in 1679. How Pratt obtained them is not recorded.

There is no evidence of any John Webb in Connecticut in this period other than John Webb of Saybrook and John Webb of Northampton. The latter had a daughter, Mary, born in Hartford Feb. 15, 1647/8, but he returned to Boston in 1651, then went to Northampton 1654, by way of Stamford, where he obtained permission to settle in Northampton, May 3, 1653. There are numerous records which seem to indicate that he was the *brother* of Richard of Stamford, but no proof of this has thus far come to light.

Two other John Webbs appear in the Boston records. One, John Evered alias Webb (Capt. John Webb) left no Webb descendants. He came from Wiltshire. The other, John Webb,

yeoman, of Braintree, the brother of Henry Webb, merchant, of Boston, sold his holdings to Samuel Allen and presumably returned to England, where he died. (See record of the will of Henry Webb, benefactor of Harvard College.) It appears that John Evered alias Webb was secretary to the Artillery Company.

Richard Webb of Stamford first appears in the New Haven Colony records in 1643, when he was "fined for coming late to train." He took the oath of allegiance July 1, 1644 at New Haven. He moved to Stamford in 1651. He died in Stamford March 15, 1675/6, and bequeathed a large property to his wife and to certain of his children. His descendants were prominent in the colonial and Revolutionary history of Connecticut.

### CAPT. JOHN JOHNSON AND WIFE MARGERY OF ROXBURY—WHO WERE THEY?

By RAY G. HULBURT, D. O., of Oak Park, Illinois

John Johnson, wife Margery, and several children came to Roxbury, Mass., supposedly with the Winthrop fleet in 1630, though destruction of early records has prevented exact knowledge. Many have conjectured as to whence they came and who they were. Some of the hypotheses are here set down, with reasons for and against their acceptance, in the hope that some reader may find a clue for further search which will be successful.

Some have assumed, on no evidence that I have seen, that they were from Lincolnshire, whence came Isaac Johnson, one of the founders of the colony. William Eugene Johnson, *John Johnson and Other Johnsons*, McDonough, N. Y., 1940, says they were from East Anglia. Notes in the Banks Collection in the Congressional Library say they were from Dartford, and in another place that they were from Wilmington, both of which parishes are in Kent. As to who they were:

Cole: George Sherwood, record searcher of London, wrote to Mrs. John F. Porter, Kansas City, Mo., March 15, 1927, that a license was issued, dated Sept. 12, 1623, for John Johnson, aged 24, of Langton parish and Margaret Cole, spinster, to marry at Grantham. That date makes it impossible for them to have been parents of Isaac, son of John of Roxbury, who married 1637.

Flemming: In *Compendium of American Genealogy*, Margery's name is given as Flemming. I never saw evidence.

Heath (see also Miller, Morris): Isaac Heath's wife was Elizabeth Miller, of whom more later. John Johnson's will mentioned "my deare brethren Isaac Heath and Deacon Parke." (Abstract of will in *New England Hist. and Gen. Register*, 9:224,

is too sketchy. See Mrs. John P. Henderson's *Hannah Johnson and Polly Palmer* (1930), or Catherine Roseboom's *Brief History of Ancestors and Descendants of John Roseboom and Jesse Johnson.*) Such expression doubtless referred to brethren in the church (see Weld later herein). But Isaac Heath's will left something to "kinswoman" Mary Mowry, who was John Johnson's daughter. Kinship may have been through Isaac's wife, who left money both to Mary Mowry and to her son Thomas, and named "my cousin," Capt. Johnson (John's son Isaac) as an overseer. (Reference to these two wills is to certified copies in my possession.)

Humphrey: George Humphrey, Ailsbury, Bucks., in will Oct. 24, 1604 (*New England Hist. and Gen. Register*, 63:278), mentions daughter Margery Johnson, but I never have been able to find evidence for statement sometimes made that he named John Johnson son-in-law. The date would seem early for John and Margery of Roxbury.

Before considering the next suggestion, and with reference to Isaac Heath and George Humphrey, we keep in mind that John's two sons were Isaac and Humphrey.

Earl of Lincoln: The wife of the Earl of Lincoln is said to have written a book about her eighteen children, of whom it is said that we know the names of only seventeen. It is pointed out that one of her daughters married Isaac Johnson, another John Humphrey, wherefore it is said that another may have been Margery, who named her sons for her two brothers-in-law, Isaac and Humphrey. But Isaac Johnson and John Humphrey did not marry into the family until 1623 and 1630, and Margery's sons were old enough to marry in 1637 and 1643.

Scudder: William Scudder of Darenth, Kent, in his will (*New England Hist. and Gen. Register*, 47:423; Waters' *Gleanings*, 1:679), July 27, 1607, named wife Margery, unmarried daughter Margaret, John Johnson sr. and jr. That is the only evidence I have found for the statement so often made that Margery was a Scudder.

Morris: Jonathan Flynt Morris, *Genealogical and Historical Register of Descendants of Edward Morris*, Hartford, 1887, says Mary daughter of John Johnson was second cousin of Edward Morris. We may not know whether he means second cousin, or first cousin once removed, and he offers no evidence. Edward Morris's sister, Elizabeth Morris Cartwright, in her will quoted in the book just mentioned, named most or all of the living children of John Johnson, calling all of them cousin. She left a few things to one dear friend, but otherwise everything went to these Johnsons and to her Morris relatives. There was considerable intermarriage between descendants of the Morris and Johnson immigrants.

Miller: Spenceer Miller has given much study to the descendants of Thomas Miller, M. A., of Bishop's Stortford, Co. Herts, a number of whom came to America and one of whom, Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Heath, already has been quoted under the heading, Heath. It seems to me that this family is well worth studying. Spencer Miller, in *New York Gen. and Biog. Record*, vol. 70, says that both Elizabeth and her sister, Margaret Miller Waterman, in their wills call Isaac Johnson cousin. I have a certified copy of the latter (1670) and it does not so call him.

Weld: Joseph Weld in his will (Chas. Frederick Robinson: *Weld Collections*, Ann Arbor, 1938) referred to "brother John Johnson." But he named eight other men also as brother, so he must have referred to church relationship. Joseph's father's will indicated that there were daughters which it did not name, and Robinson suggests that one of these may have been Margery, saying that Margery was a Weld name. I cannot find from the lists given by Robinson, that it was. John Johnson's son Isaac's will mentioned his "Cozen John Weld"—a son of Joseph. John Johnson named a daughter Mehitable, and the same name was given to daughters of both a brother and a nephew of Joseph Weld.

That, in brief, is what I have been able to accumulate. I shall be glad to know of any additional information.

## MATTHEW BECKWITH AND HIS FAMILY

By the late GEN. SIMEON M. FOX, of Manhattan, Kansas

[Continued from Vol. 21, p. 265]

It is necessary to quote Miss Caulkins's Beckwith family history to make the real facts plain:

Matthew Beckwith died Dec. 13, 1681. His death being sudden and the result of an accident, a jury was summoned, who gave their verdict, that "he came to his death by mistaking his way in a dark night and falling from a cliff of rocks." Estate £393. He left wife, Elizabeth, and children, Matthew, John, Joseph, Benjamin and two daughters, widows, the reliefs of Robert Gerard and Benjamin Grant, both of whom were mariners and had probably perished at sea. No other children are mentioned in the brief record of the settlement of the estate, but Nathaniel Beckwith of Lyme may, upon supposition, be included among his sons.

Matthew Beckwith, Jr., like his father and most of his brothers, was a seaman . . . . .

[History of New London, page 298.]

Just where Miss Caulkins found that Matthew Beckwith and his sons were seamen has not materialized to anyone since her day. On page 231, however, in speaking of the building of the

three vessels, the *Speedwell*, *Hopewell*, and *Endeavor*, 1660-64, she says: "They were built respectively for Thomas Beebe, William Keeny and Matthew Beckwith," which hasty statement may have suggested that Beckwith was a mariner. The fact stands that Matthew Beckwith did not have a farthing invested. These vessels were built for other parties. In 1665 Robert Gerard bought a third interest in the bark *Endeavor*; on 9 Sept., about to sail as master of the *Endeavor*, he made over his one-third interest "to my father, Matthew Beckworte of New London . . . that in case I do depart this life before my return that my father aforesaid might take possession of my part of sd bark to improve and dispose of," etc. On the same day he made Matthew Beckwith his lawful attorney.

This was practically a deed of trust and, when the next year the bark was sold to three men of Barbadoes, Matthew Beckwith makes deed to transfer his nominal interest. That is all that stands to his credit as a ship owner. He and his sons all seem to have been land owners and farmers; Joseph was an inn-keeper in the Niantic region. Like many lads and young men of the sea coast locality, some of the sons may have adventured on a voyage or two—but, if so, any record of the adventure seems lacking. There were many seamen in the later generations. But it is a mistaken impression that Matthew Beckwith was a mariner.

If Miss Caulkins says anything, she conveys the impression that certain probate mention designates the sons, Matthew, John, Joseph, and a Benjamin with them. Nathaniel, not mentioned, is to be taken on supposition. This statement is entirely misleading, for there is not the slightest mention in any such record of John, or of a son Benjamin, or of a wife Elizabeth. There is no list of heirs, nor account of the division of the estate. An inventory was filed 6 June 1682 by the widow and she was made executrix. Soon thereafter she, as Mary Beckwith, widow, brings suit for a debt due the estate. An amended, or more complete, inventory was filed 13 Dec. 1682, in which is the item: "Forty acres of land at ye head of Nyantick Riuer 30 acres of which said to bee beelonging to Nathaniel."

So the son said not to be mentioned was really the only one to have mention at the date of probate. Ten years later, as I have heretofore stated, Matthew and Joseph were appointed to collect their sister Mary Daniels's share. Elizabeth had a previously well-known history as a daughter, and the Lyme Land Records have a deed dated 11 Jan. 1704, where John Bates gives a quitclaim deed to Nathaniel Beckwith, Jr., "of all right descending to sd Bates in right of my wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Beckwith, sumtime of New London, deceased."

Also on 29 Mar. 1722, in the Lyme record, "land laid out to Nath<sup>l</sup> Becket, part in right of Mat: Becket Sen, dec<sup>d</sup>, being Nathaniel Beckets and his sister Bates share."

John was a minor at his father's death and has abundant later mention in the New London Land Records. His share of his father's estate was the land within New London bounds. There is no record in Lyme or New London, probate, court, land, or vital, that mentions or suggests such a son as Benjamin.

But behold the Beckwith Genealogy: "Benjamin Beckwith, born in New London, Conn., March 8, 1643 [three years before the town was settled], married Azubah Brewster of Hartford; son Benjamin, born in New London, Jan. 13, 1679; Elisha, born Jan. 13, 1683." They are also given a daughter, Sarah, said to have married Ebenezer Perkins of Lyme; and a son Samuel, with a remarkable history. Said Benjamin, the father, was "lost at sea." Now this son Samuel must naturally have been born by 1690, but he was a Revolutionary soldier in 1775; married in 1781 (and there were several children); and was drowned in 1800. Certainly a grand old man, a soldier at 85, married at 90, and drowned at 110. Data relating to this Samuel were found at the Pension Bureau and were applied at random, as above.

The actual facts are that this Samuel was really born about 1750 and was son of Jonathan<sup>4</sup> Beckwith (*Jonathan<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Matthew<sup>1</sup>*) and his wife, Grace Strickland.

The alleged son Elisha, born in 1683, is said to have married a Nancy Perkins of Lyme; they had an alleged son Elisha, born in 1718, who married an Adelaide Carpenter, born in 1724, and they were alleged parents of the Rev. Roswell Beckwith, later the Baptist clergyman of Cazenovia, N. Y. This Rev. Roswell has an actual identity, but his alleged line of descent, from Benjamin<sup>2</sup>, never existed. Rev. Roswell was the son of Samuel<sup>4</sup> Beckwith (*Jonathan<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Matthew<sup>1</sup>*) and his wife, Love Mack, daughter of Jonathan Mack.

After the death of Matthew<sup>1</sup> Beckwith, his widow, Mary, married one Samuel Bucknall (or Buckland). She had died and before 30 Jan. 1694 Buckland had married Hannah, the widow of Philip<sup>1</sup> Bill, Sr.

There are several rather flagrant inventions in the Beckwith book. Susanna, the wife of Joseph<sup>2</sup> Beckwith, is said to have been born 9 July 1682—several years after her children had been born. The date happens to be the date of her baptism as an adult. She is married also to the wrong Mr. Way for her second husband. Her husband, Joseph Beckwith, is given a death in the army in the Wood Creek Expedition in 1708. The Wood Creek Expedition happened to be in 1709, but Joseph<sup>2</sup>

Beckwith had died during the first part of 1707. He made deeds of gift of his entire estate to his wife and two children early in that year, and had died before the deeds were officially acknowledged.

As previously mentioned, the book states that Matthew<sup>1</sup> Beckwith was "left an estate by Capt. Lyrado." This is worthy of mention, as it suggests the possibility that someone had looked at the actual original records. However, the name has the usual misreading, and the reference is really to the Dutch captain, Kempo Sybada. The idea is from the following deed and, as usual, very much exaggerated:

Matthew Beckwith of N. London in the jurisdiction of Connecticut for a good and valuable consideration do sell . . . . make over to Thomas Shaw of Pawcatuck in aforesaid jurisdiction twenty acres of upland given me by Captain Sybado out of land given him by the town of New London lying by the watering place at Pawcatuck River. Witness my hand this 28 December 1665. [Stonington Record, Town Meetings, Ear Marks, etc., p. 134.]

Just why Captain Sybada should give Matthew Beckwith land is the question. Little seems to be known of this Dutch trader. He had a house lot granted him at New London, in Feb. 1650/1—and doubtless other outside grants. His stay must have been brief, if he ever actually located at all. He died in London, England. His will, which calls him Kempo Sybada of London, mariner, was dated 19 Mar. 1658 and proved 18 Apr. 1659. It contains no legacy to Matthew Beckwith nor mention of him. [Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, p. 983.]

[The term "given" in early deeds was sometimes used in the sense of given for a consideration; in other words, purchased or exchanged. The idea of a legacy, suggesting possible relationship, is at any rate not substantiated.—D. L. J.]

The Beckwith book stands as a sad commentary on the uses to which the fascinating science of genealogy may be put. The printed genealogies are so often the work of enthusiastic members of a family, with little genealogical experience, and too often prone to accept an English ancestry on meagre and doubtful evidence—or sometimes on no evidence at all. It is often hard to discriminate between the chaff and the grain, so that only the original records remain as actual authority to be quoted.

There are no Beckwiths in Connecticut that may not be traced to the actual four sons of the first Matthew Beckwith: Matthew, Joseph, Nathaniel and John; these alleged Elishas of an alleged son Benjamin, with Benjamin himself, stand as fictions. The family has not yet been correctly written up.

## MANVILLE OF WOODBURY, CONN.

Arranged by DONALD LINES JACOBUS, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Sarah (Wheeler) Beecher, daughter of Asa Wheeler and granddaughter of Obadiah and Mary (Manville) Wheeler, left a written account of her family connections. A copy of a copy of this account has been received from Mrs. Nina H. Beecher of Brigham City, Utah; undoubtedly it contains mistakes in reading and copying, but it contains information of great usefulness, and is in part reproduced herewith:

My Grandfather Wheeler's name was Obadiah. He married Mary or (nickname) Molly Manville. They had 10 children all lived to settle in the world and have families except two . . . . Grandmother Wheeler's father was a Frenchman by the name of Manville, he came into New Haven and married Molly Murry. They moved to Quasopog [Quassapaug between Woodbury and Middlebury], they had seven children, six sons and one daughter. She was my grandmother. Her brother's names was John, David, James, Adaria [Adrian], Nicholas, Daniel. Their father died and their mother married for her 2nd husband a man named Tuttle. They had one daughter named Sarah. Tuttle died, she married a 3rd husband named Titus. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. John Manville, grandmother's oldest brother, married Betsey Scott. They lived on his father's old place in a part of Woodberry, now Middle-berry, Quasopog pond. They had eight children, four sons, four daughters, Simeon, Eunice, Lois, Asa, Ebenezer [should be Elizabeth], John, Clark, Lydia. Simeon, their eldest son, married Electa Benham, Lois married Jekial Teet [Jehiel Peet], Ebenezer [Elizabeth] married Adonigah Scott, Asa married Eunice Huff, John married Ruth Wooster, Clark married Sarah Munn, Lydia married Joel Scoville. Uncle David Manville settled in Watertown, Conn. He had five children, three sons and two daughters, Henry, Cyrus, Lydia, Sally, and David. Uncle James lived in Derby, Conn. He married Betty Judson. They had three children, names, Jutson, Lydia, Sally. Uncle Adraean lived in Vermont State, they had three children, the eldest daughter was Lucinda, the mountain mourner. Uncle Nicholas and Uncle Daniel moved to the Susquehannah Country, the last that was ever seen of Uncle Nicholas, he was on the run, and two Indians after him. He left a wife and three children, two sons and one daughter, Eliada, Daniel and Hannah [the sons should be Ira and Eli]. Aunt Sarah Tuttle married Nathan Perry of Woodberry. They had three sons, Mithel [Mitchell], Nathen, and John. Mithel died when a young man. John married Polly Pond. Nathen married Tursel —, they had one son, he was drowned in Old Litchfield Pond, left a wife and one child. Uncle Joseph Titus — Uncle Amos lived in Washington, Aunt Rhod Titus married Hul Curtis and moved to Sand Gate, Aunt Anna married Hayns.

Now the first Jonathan Murray of Guilford, Conn., had a son Daniel who died there 15 Sept. 1716, and Daniel in all probability married Mary Sperry of New Haven. "Marah y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Dan<sup>n</sup> Murry" was born at New Haven, 19 Nov. 1716. On 27 Jan. 1725/6, "James Vandermark and Mary Murry" were married at New Haven. Mary Vandermark is named in the probate of her father Richard Sperry's estate. It

therefore appears that Mary Sperry, baptized at New Haven, 22 June 1690, daughter of Richard and Martha (Mansfield) Sperry, married first, Daniel Murray, by whom she had the daughter Mary Murray, born 19 Nov. 1716; and second, 27 Jan. 1725/6, James Vandermark, by whom there were four children of record.\*

These conclusions were reached by the present writer many years ago. According to the above Beecher account, Mary or Molly Murray married Nicholas Manville at New Haven, and settled with him in Woodbury. No other Mary Murray of proper age is known. Baptisms are found in Woodbury of all seven Manville children, the eldest in 1736. Two of the Manville children were named Daniel and James, of whom the former would be named for Mary's father, Daniel Murray, and the latter for her step-father and half-brother, both named James Vandermark. Furthermore, Mary's son, James Mandville, had a son Murray baptized in Derby. Thus everything bears out the Beecher account, and nothing conflicts with it.

The will of Nicholas Manvill of Woodbury [Woodbury Probate Files, No. 2881], dated 20 Feb. 1750/1, proved 6 May 1751, gave to his wife Marah Manvill the use and improvement of his whole estate until his eldest son arrive at the age of twenty-one years—but if she marries, only her legal dower; to eldest son John a double portion, and to each other child [not named] a single portion; witnesses—James Burges, Thomas Mallry, Gideon Mallary. The inventory, taken 3 April 1751, states that he died 17 March and "Left a wife and 7 small children that is John Nickolas Daniel James David Adarean manviel one Datter Marah manviel." The distribution, made 31 Jan. 1754, calls the widow "y<sup>e</sup> widow Mary Tutel alias manviel" and names the seven children.

This proves the statement in the Beecher account that the widow married second, a Tuttle. The only Tuttle found with a wife Mary and daughter Sarah was Joseph Tuttle of Woodbury, born 22 Oct. 1707, died 22 Dec. 1753, who by wife Mary had a daughter Sarah born in Woodbury, 5 June 1753. So Mary had already lost her second husband before the division of the Manville estate was made in 1754, and was available for her third marriage to a Titus. The daughter Sarah is said to have married Nathan Perry. Not much has been seen on record regarding the Titus family, who seem to have lived in the part of Woodbury which became Washington.

From various sources, quoted and otherwise, the following schedule of the Manville family has been drawn up:

\* See *Families of Ancient New Haven*, under Murray, Sperry, and Vandermark; printed New Haven Vital Records; and *The American Genealogist*, 11: 106.

NICHOLAS<sup>1</sup> MANVILLE (the name usually spelled Manvill or Manvel in the earlier records), said to have been a Frenchman, married MARY MURRAY, born 19 Nov. 1716, and settled in Woodbury, where he died 17 Mar. 1751.

Children:

- i. JOHN<sup>2</sup>, bapt. 5 Sept. 1736; m. at Oxford, Conn., 8 Feb. 1759, ELIZABETH WEED, b. at Waterbury, Conn., 11 Dec. 1736, dau. of John and Alice (Clark) Weed.\* He is undoubtedly the John "Maverill" as the name is rendered in the printed 1790 Census, whose family then consisted of 3 males over 16, 2 males under 16, and 3 females. Children, b. at Woodbury:  
*Simeon*<sup>3</sup>, b. 9 Feb. 1760, bapt. 17 Feb. 1760; d. at Middlebury, Conn., 17 Apr. 1825 ae. 65 (g. s.); m. Electa Benham, dau. of Phineas and Olive (Root?) Benham.  
*Eunice*, b. 6 July 1761, bapt. 9 Aug. 1761; d. at Woodbury, 5 Feb. 1848 ae. 87.  
*Lois*, b. 22 Mar. 1765, bapt. 28 Apr. 1765; m. at Southbury, Conn., 12 Jan. 1791, Jehiel Peet.  
*Elizabeth*, b. 22 Nov. 1767, bapt. 6 Dec. 1767; m. at Southbury, 2 Sept. 1788, Adonijah Scott.  
*Asa*, b. 30 Oct. 1769; m. Eunice Hough.  
*John*, b. 3 Feb. 1774, bapt. 27 Mar. 1774; d. at Woodbury, 9 Oct. 1847 ae. 74; m. 25 Dec. 1794, Ruth Wooster, b. at Waterbury, 27 June 1778, d. 20 Jan. 1868 ae. 89, dau. of David and Ann (Doolittle) Wooster. Nine children recorded at Woodbury.  
*Clark*, bapt. 9 Mar. 1777; m. Sarah<sup>#</sup>Munn, who d. at Woodbury, 20 Jan. 1839 ae. 57.  
*Lydia*, bapt. 21 May 1780; m. Joel Scovill.
- ii. MARY, b. 30 Mar. 1737, bapt. (as Marah) 15 May 1737; m. 25 Mar. 1756, OBADIAH WHEELER.
- iii. NICHOLAS, b. 28 July 1738, bapt. 30 July 1738; m. 21 Aug. 1760, LURANA ROSE. He settled in the Wyoming Valley. In Luzerne County, Pa., in the 1790 Census, are found Eli Manvel (1-0-1), and Ira Manvel (1-1-2), probably his sons. The children recorded at Woodbury were:  
*Amy*<sup>4</sup>, b. 31 Mar. 1761.  
*Ira*, b. 29 June 1763.  
*Ada*, b. 2 Oct. 1765.  
*Eli*, b. 8 Aug. 1768.
- iv. DANIEL, bapt. 8 June 1740; m. 11 Feb. 1765, HANNAH SHERMAN. He is said to have settled in the Wyoming Valley. Children recorded at Woodbury:  
*Esther*<sup>5</sup>, b. 23 Dec. 1766.  
*Eliud*, b. 5 Dec. 1768.
- v. JAMES, bapt. 16 Oct. 1743; settled in Derby, Conn. According to the Beecher account, he m. BETTY JUDSON, and had: *Judson*<sup>6</sup>, *Lydia*, and *Sally*. In the 1790 Census, he was at Derby (2-3-2). This indicates that he had a larger family. Three children were bapt. at St. James's (Prot. Epis.) Church at Derby: *Murray*, bapt. 28 Mar. 1781; *James*, bapt. 1 Apr. 1784; and *Vanbon*[?], bapt. 28 Jan. 1787. His wife was certainly the Elizabeth Judson, bapt. 10 Jan. 1747/8, dau. of Nathan and

\* Her next younger sister, Mary Weed, married Ebenezer Scott, which may have occasioned Mrs. Beecher's confusion in calling her Betsey Scott instead of Betsey Weed.

Damaris (Sherman) Judson who m. (according to Cothren's *History of Woodbury*) Daniel Manville.

vi. DAVID, bapt. 12 Apr. 1747; settled in Watertown, Conn., where, his name misprinted as "Manoil," he was listed in the 1790 Census (2-2-3). His wife SUSANNA d. there 25 Oct. 1796 ae. 44. His eldest child (a dau.) d. there, also a son David, on 28 May 1774. Surviving children named by Mrs. Beecher were: *Henry, Cyrus, Lydia, Sally, and David*.

vii. ADRIAN, bapt. 26 Feb. 1749; settled in Vermont, according to Mrs. Beecher, but by 1790 was living in Ballston, N. Y., where the Census lists him as "Adorian Manvils" (1-4-3). On 18 Feb. 1777, "Adorean" Manvell of Federicksborough, Dutchess Co., N. Y., conveyed to Robert Clark of Woodbury, land in the First Society with a dwelling house [Woodbury Deeds, 20: 194].

### WOODBURY (CONN.) CHURCH RECORDS, 1702-1718

[Copied by DONALD LINES JACOBUS. Concluded from Vol. 21, p. 268.]

Mitchell, Nathan s. Jonathan	11 Sept.
Nichols, Andrew s. John	9 Oct.
Hinman, Ebenezer s. Joseph	16 Oct.
Mitchels, Hannah w. Jonathan	adm. 23 Oct.
Baker, Sarah w. John	adm. 23 Oct.
Baker, Sarah da. John	bp. 23 Oct.
Skeels, John s. John	13 Nov.
Munn, Hannah da. Daniel of Milford	20 Nov.
Warner, Rebecca da. Doct' Eben:	18 Dec.
[Stoddard], Catern da. of my serv <sup>t</sup> Hagar	18 Dec.
Curtise, Peter s. John	1 Jan.
Brownson, Mercy da. Richard	1 Jan.
Hurd, Silence da. Benj <sup>n</sup>	1 Jan.
Strong, Patience da. Elnathan	8 Jan.
Hinman, Gideon s. Noah	5 Feb.
Preston, Emm da. William	19 Feb.
Tommas, John s. Jeremiah	4 Mar.
Taylor, Mary da. Jonathan, & serv <sup>t</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> widow Styles	15 Apr. 1716
Squire, Judith da. Ebenezer	22 Apr.
Cassel, Ruth w. Henry	adm. 27 May
Prentice, Abigail w. Valentine	27 May
Wheler, Lois da. John	bp. 3 June
Weller, Elisabeth da. Thomas	1 July
Johnson, Rebecca da. Moses	1 July
Noble, Elisabeth da. Stephen of New Milford	1 July
Hurlbut, Timothy s. Nathaniel	8 July

Hurlbut, Consider s. Jonathan	15 July
Curtise, Israel s. Stephen	22 July
Brownson, Abigail w. Cornelius	adm. 2 Sep.
Hurlbutt, Mercy da. John	bp. 2 Sep.
Sherman, Jerusha da. John	23 Sep.
Wellar, Thomas	adm. 30 Sep.
Hurlbutt, Sarah w. Cornelius	adm. 30 Sep.
Hecock, Joseph s. Sam <sup>II</sup>	bp. 7 Oct.
[Stoddard], Esther "my da."	14 Oct.
Hinman, Andrew & w. Mary	adm. 4 Nov.
Hinman, Anna w. Noah	adm. 4 Nov.
Brownson, Roger of New Milford	adm. 11 Nov.
Wheler, Obediah s. Thomas	bp. 11 Nov.
Brownson, Cornelius sen <sup>r</sup>	adm. 25 Nov.
Sherman, John & Emm his w.	adm. 25 Nov.
Judson, Elijah s. Jonathan	bp. 16 Dec.
Terrill, Ezra s. Ezra	6 Jan.
Judson, Chapman s. Joseph	13 Jan.
Cassel, Nathaniel s. Henry (sick)	14 Jan.
Warner, Nathan s. Robert	10 Feb.
Hurlbut, Prudence da. Joseph	10 Feb.
Tommas, Ebenezer, adult	3 Mar.
Brownson, Ebenezer & Styles, ss. Ebenezer y** are twins	10 Mar.
Atwood, Oliver s. Jonathan	17 Mar.
Hurd, John s. John	17 Mar.
Tommas, Mary da. Jeremiah	17 Mar.
Mallory, Jesse s. Thomas	7 Apr. 1717
Strong, Nathan s. Elnathan	7 Apr.
Hurlbutt, Mercy da. Cornelius	21 Apr.
Martin, Mary da. Sam <sup>II</sup>	19 May
Prentice, Esther da. Volentine	19 May
Hecock, Helenah w. Sam <sup>II</sup>	adm. 9 June
Skeel, Ephraim s. John	bp. 30 June
Styles, Eunice da. Francis	18 Aug.
Hurd, Elijah s. Benjamin	1 Sep.
Nichols, John & w. Jane	adm. 8 Sep.
Warner, John s. John of Stratford	bp. 22 Sep.
Cassel, Daniel s. Issac	13 Oct.
Hecock, Amos s. Benjamin	13 Oct.
Waller, Phinehas s. Joseph	3 Nov.
Thomas, Jeremiah, adult, bp & owned Covenant	1 Dec.
Squire, Hannah da. Thomas	bp. 8 Dec.
Tuttle, Ezekiel s. Ephraim	12 Jan.
Curtise, David s. John	26 Jan.
Nichols, Joseph s. John	2 Feb.
Mitchel, Hannah da. Jonathan	16 Feb.

Tuttle, Agnis da. Hezekiah	16 Feb.
Roots, Gideon s. Josiah	23 Feb.
[Stoddard], Abijah "my son"	2 Mar.
Terrill, Stephen	adm. 6 Apr. 1718
Pierce, John s. John	bp. 13 Apr.
Martin, Eunice da. Sam <sup>ll</sup>	20 Apr.
Wheler, Obediah s. John	27 Apr.
Hinman, Coe s. Andrew	27 Apr.
Warner, Tamar "y <sup>e</sup> son of" Ebenezer	27 Apr.

### NOTES

*Thomas Morehouse of Saybrook, Conn.*

An amusing example of mis-interpretation of Probate Records came to my attention recently. A correspondent wrote asking me for the marriage of Mary Morehouse, b. Nov. 27, 1727, daughter of Thomas, of Saybrook. This correspondent had been given two different names for Mary's husband, one William Wilmot and the other "a man named North," the latter, it was said, shown by her father's will.

In a copy that I made of the distribution of the estate of Thomas Morhouse, of Saybrook, who died, intestate, Feb. 17, 1769, land is given to "Mary, the Second Daughter," and the document reads, in part, as follows—

Set out to Andrew Eldest Son . . . . eight acres . . . . East on Land set out to Mary North sixteen rods and a half on Jonathan Lays land.

Some enthusiastic reader of records, in haste to marry the daughter Mary, had given her a compass point for a husband.

There is nothing in the estate record of Thomas Morhouse, of Saybrook, which proves the marriages of his daughters, but it seems safe to say that Mary Morehouse did not marry "a man named North."

—*Betty C. Lamb, Pine Orchard, Conn.*

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William and Mary Willmott of Woodbury conveyed 12 June 1769, to Benajah Bushnell, their right from the distribution of Thomas Morehouse's Estate [Land Rec. Saybrook, 8: 85]. Bushnell also bought from other heirs, John and Andrew Morehouse of Dutchess County, N. Y., and Stiles Steevens and Elizabeth his wife of Killingworth, Conn.—*D. L. Jacobus.*

### *In Strange Company*

In 1920 the tenth census was held in the Netherlands. For statistical purposes the Census Bureau, in its subsequent survey grouped certain professions, trades and occupations together. One of these groups reveals the following:

p. 5 Section VIII, letter q—Liberal Professions:  
Detectives, mindreaders, *Heraldici*, dog trainers, animal sterilizers, pedicures,  
manicurists, masseurs, fortune tellers, bicycle racers.

Not even the relative importance of the heraldici is indicated among this imposing group of "liberal professionals," the names being arranged in alphabetical order in the Dutch version.

*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

—William J. Hoffman, Oak Park, Ill.

✓ Correction to "Bries Family" article (*ante*, Vol. XXI, p. 151)

Based on the baptismal entry of what I took to be his first child, I ascribed to Cornelis Bries a first wife, *Saartje Paulus*, for such was the mother's name indicated in the entry. The mother of his other children was apparently *Saartje Petit Skilman*. However, there is an older child whose baptismal entry had escaped my notice, due to the fact that the father is indicated only by his given name and patronymic and that the baptism had taken place in New York:

Bapt. NYDR Aug. 7, 1695 (229) *Marritje*, dau. of *Cornelis Hendricksen* and *Sara Schilman*.

This proves conclusively that the name *Sara Paulus* was an error and consequently Cornelis Hendricksz Bries had only one wife: *Sara Skilman*.

—William J. Hoffman, Oak Park, Ill.

*Children of Benjamin Ingraham (1714-'84) and Hannah Tomlinson Ingraham (1718-'70)*

Benjamin and Hannah (Tomlinson) Ingraham had twelve children, born in Woodbury and Derby, Connecticut, of whom six died young, those surviving to maturity being Benjamin, Hannah, Abijah, Samuel, John, and Ann. The particulars so far as known are as follows:

*Hannah*, born February 6, 1743, in Woodbury; died September 20, 1751, in Derby.

*Samuel*, born January 6, 1745, in Woodbury; died September 14, 1751, in Derby.

*Benjamin*, born according to his own statement April 20, 1748, in Derby. The Derby town records give the birth of a Benjamin Ingraham as April 19, 1747. Married Jerusha Barrett, of Kings District, New York, April 8, 1771. During the Revolutionary War he was a loyalist, or Tory, served seven years in the British army, and in 1783 was exiled to New Brunswick, Canada, where he died about 1810.

*Abijah*, baptized October, 1749, in Derby; died September 20, 1751, in Derby.

*Hannah*, again, born March 12, 1753, in Derby; married Joshua Barrett.

*Abijah*, or Bijah, again, born May 12, 1755, in Derby. Also a Tory in the Revolution, served in the British army, and exiled to New Brunswick, where he died about 1831. Married Mary Moore, and had eleven children, born in New Brunswick.

*Samuel*, again, born according to his epitaph about 1756; baptized February 12, 1758, in Derby. Married Ruby Bump February 22, 1784, in Amenia, New York. Died September 19, 1819, in Smithville, New York, aged 63 years. (Great-grandfather of John Benjamin Nichols.)

*John*, born between 1755 and 1765 (see Census of 1790). Lived in Chatham, New York.

*Ann*, grew to maturity and was living in 1789.

An unnamed daughter was baptized March 22, 1760, in Derby.

And two others who died young; twelve children in all.

The foregoing data are derived from the Woodbury and Derby town records and from a personal family record by Benjamin Ingraham published in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 25, page 61.\*

—John B. Nichols, Washington, D. C.

#### *William Ingraham of Boston, Swansea, Saybrook and Groton*

"William Ingraham of Swansea in the county of Bristol in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England Cooper and Mary his wife . . . for thirty pounds Current money of New England [sold to] Thomas Quinn Marriner and Benjamin Pemberton Tinplate worker both of Boston . . . an Island situate in the Township of Swansey aforesaid being Salt Marsh and known by the name of Ingraham Island which said Island the above said William Ingraham formerly purchased of his father Richard Ingraham deceased . . . In Witness whearof the said William Ingraham and Mary his wife have hereunto set their hands and seals the seventeenth day of May . . . one thousand six hundred ninety and Three . . .

Sealed and delivered in  
the presence of  
John Allen  
Richard Smith

William Ingraham  
The mark (III) of  
Mary Ingraham"

[Original Sowams Records, p. 72.]

—Richard LeBaron Bowen, Rehoboth, Mass.

The above deed was contributed by Mr. Bowen after the short article by Dr. Nichols (vol. 21, p. 190) was received, and confirms the latter's conclusion that William Ingraham (as well as Jarrett) was son of Richard. This William married at Boston, 14 May 1656, Mary Bairstow. His children were born in Boston,

\* The above adds to and corrects the partial account of this family, *ante*, Vol. 19, p. 83.

35. Daniel Judson m. Abigail Warner, b. at Waterbury, 10 Feb. 1710/11, daughter of Daniel and Joanna (Richason) Warner.

Addition given in this magazine, v.23, p.236

Ja, d' jaujor llovelia, je pocht' jidam, ja,  
je pocht' jidam, TANOKI, dell' OZ, jaujor llovelia  
jaujor llovelia, jaujor llovelia, jaujor llovelia  
d'ES, d'ES, d'ES, d'ES, d'ES, d'ES, d'ES, d'ES,

where he bought a homestead in 1658, which he, with his wife Mary, sold in 1680, calling himself then of Swansea, cooper. His wife Mary died at Stonington, Conn., 16 Nov. 1708, aged 70 (gravestone), and he had a second wife Esther, named in his will, dated 1 May 1721, proved 15 July 1721. The will calls him of Groton, Conn., and he died there 4 May 1721. His son, William, Jr., born at Boston 27 Jan. 1658/9, died at Stonington, 16 June 1708, aged about 50 (gravestone). The grandsons William and Jeremiah, to whom William, Sr., left his cooper's tools, were sons of William, Jr. The will of William, Sr., gave land in Bristol, R. I., to his son Timothy, who was ancestor of the Bristol branch of the family. A "son-in-law" named in the will—Comfort Davis—may have been a step-son, and if so, suggests the identity of the second wife Esther.

—Donald L. Jacobus, New Haven, Conn.

### THE JUDSON FAMILY OF STRATFORD AND WOODBURY, CONN.

By DONALD LINES JACOBUS, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

[Continued from Volume XXI, page 273]

34. Isaac<sup>4</sup> Judson, b. 3 June 1700, d. at Woodbury, 14 May 1789 ae. 89 (g. s.); m. (1) 29 Nov. 1727, Elizabeth Hawley, b. 5 Nov. 1706, d. 12 July 1731 ae. 25; m. (2) 22 Nov. 1731, Rebecca (Sherman) Hollister, b. 18 Jan. 1700/1, d. 14 Oct. 1776, widow of Gideon Hollister. Children by first wife:

- +91. James<sup>5</sup>, bapt. 20 Oct. 1728; d. 12 Mar. 1807.
- 92. Hannah, b. 24 Feb. 1729/30; m. Reuben Sherman, b. 21 Sept. 1714, d. 3 May 1792 ae. 77.
- +93. Isaac, b. 5 July 1731; d. 7 Dec. 1787.

Children by second wife:

- 94. Elizabeth, b. 13 Sept. 1732; d. at New Milford, Conn., 4 Aug. 1801 in 69th yr. (g. s.); m. 5 June 1755, Col. Samuel Canfield, b. at New Milford, 5 Apr. 1726, d. there 17 Aug. 1799 in 75th yr. (g. s.).
- +95. Benjamin, b. 17 Feb. 1735; d. 12 Sept. 1811.
- +96. Timothy, b. 22 Apr. 1737; d. 10 Sept. 1821.
- 97. Rebecca, b. ea. 1743; d. at Woodbury, 15 Apr. 1818 ae. 75 (g. s.); m. 1 Oct. 1761, Hezekiah Thompson, b. ca. 1735, d. 9 Mar. 1803 ae. 69 (g. s.).
- 98. Olive, b. 2 Sept. 1745; d. at New Milford, 18 Nov. 1815 ae. 70 (g. s.); m. 8 Feb. 1769, Benjamin Bostwick, b. at New Milford, 13 Feb. 1744/5, d. there 30 Nov. 1815 ae. 71 (g. s.).

35. Daniel<sup>4</sup> Judson, b. 6 or 7 Sept. 1701, d. at Woodbury (Roxbury parish), 29 Dec. 1766; Will 28 Nov. 1766, proved 3

Feb. 1767; m. Abigail ——, who d. at Roxbury, 8 Apr. 1780; Will 25 Mar. 1780, proved 2 May 1780. Children:

- 99. Gideon<sup>s</sup>, b. 31 July 1734; d. 8 Apr. 1745.
- 100. Doreas, b. 5 Feb. 1737; res. (1791) Canaan, N. Y.; m. (1) at Roxbury, 27 July 1757, Amos Hurd, b. 25 July 1736, d. in the French War, 1759; m. (2) at Roxbury, 6 May 1761, Martin Beebe.
- 101. Mary, b. 23 May 1739; m. at Roxbury, 13 Apr. 1767, Jabez Allen.
- +102. Elisha, b. 28 May 1741; d. 8 Oct. 1782.
- +103. David, b. 3 Oct. 1743; d. 13 May 1823.
- 104. Elizabeth, b. 5 May 1746; d. at Roxbury, 27 Dec. 1770; m. at Roxbury, 25 Aug. 1767, Gideon Hurlbut, Jr., b. 5 Apr. 1744.
- 105. Sarah, b. 6 Mar. 1751; m. at Roxbury, 24 June 1772, Jeremiah Thomas, bapt. 4 Aug. 1751, d. at Salisbury, Conn., 2 Aug. 1810 (g. s.).

37. Jeremiah<sup>4</sup> Judson, b. 31 Oct. 1705, d. 1787; Will 25 Jan. 1777, proved 28 Dec. 1787; res. East Hartford and East Windsor; m. 27 Dec. 1733, Abigail Elmer. Children:

- +106. Roswell<sup>s</sup>, bapt. 28 Mar. 1736.
- 107. Mary, bapt. 23 July 1738; owned Covenant at East Hartford, 7 Nov. 1756; m. —— Smith.
- 108. Ruth, owned Covenant at East Hartford, 7 Nov. 1756; m. —— Roberts.
- 109. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 1746; bapt. 18 Aug. 1751; d. at East Hartford, 10 Feb. 1792; m. Amos Hills, b. 8 July 1741, d. 18 Mar. 1796.
- 110. Jesse, bapt. 18 Aug. 1751; d. s.p. 1776-7.

41. Capt. Joseph<sup>4</sup> Judson, b. 10 Jan. 1686/7, d. at Stratford, 1755; Will 15 Sept. 1749, proved 18 Aug. 1755; m. (1) 14 Mar. 1708/9, Hannah Hawley, b. 13 Oct. 1689; m. (2) 20 Dec. 1734, Esther Curtis, who d. after 1772. Children by first wife:

- 111. Rebecca<sup>s</sup>, b. ca. 1710; d. at Stratford, 1 July 1798 in 89th yr. (g. s.); m. 7 Nov. 1730, Capt. Stiles Curtis, b. 18 Mar. 1708, d. 22 Apr. 1785 in 78th yr. (g. s.).
- +112. Ephraim, b. by 1712; d. 1769.
- +113. Joseph, b. [say 1715].
- +114. Nathan, b. May 1718; d. 27 Sept. 1788.
- 115. Henry, b. [say 1720]; d. s.p. 1766; Will 6 May 1756, proved 24 June 1766.
- 116. Hannah, b. [say 1722]; m. William Lamson, b. 3 June 1719; res. New Milford, Conn.

Children by second wife:

- +117. William, b. 25 July 1737.
- 118. Amy, b. 2 Jan. 1739/40; d. 1769; m. 3 Jan. 1762, Robert Curtis, b. 13 Aug. 1727.
- +119. Abel, b. 28 Nov. 1746.

42. Capt. James<sup>4</sup> Judson, b. 1 Apr. 1689, d. at Stratford, 1744; Inv. 4 Sept. 1744; m. 18 Dec. 1712, Martha Lewis, b. 1691, living 30 Sept. 1754. Children:

- 120. Abigail<sup>5</sup>, b. 15 Sept. 1713.
- 121. Sarah, b. 8 July 1715; d. young.
- 122. Eunice, b. 24 Oct. 1717.
- 123. Martha, b. 18 Feb. 1719; d. at Stratford, 26 Aug. 1796 ae. 77 (g. s.); m. at Stratford (Trumbull), 24 Dec. 1740, Joseph Curtis, b. 28 Mar. 1721, d. 15 Mar. 1801 ae. 80 (g. s.).
- +124. James, b. 27 Nov. 1721.
- +125. Lewis, b. 23 Aug. 1723; d. 10 Apr. 1807.
- 126. Betty, b. 25 Sept. 1725; d. at Stratford, 21 Dec. 1780 in 56th yr. (g. s.); m. 31 July 1744, Job Peck, b. 15 Sept. 1720, d. 9 Sept. 1782 in 62d yr. (g. s.).
- +127. Benjamin, b. 13 Sept. 1727.
- 128. Hannah, b. 17 July 1729; d. 23 Dec. 1760; m. 26 Mar. 1751, Samuel Whitney, Jr., b. 13 Dec. 1727.
- +129. Elihu, b. 11 May 1732; d. ca. 1796.
- 130. Sarah, b. 31 Jan. 1735/6.

44. Capt. David<sup>4</sup> Judson, b. 7 Aug. 1693, d. at Stratford, 5 May 1761 ae. 67 yrs. 9 mos. (g. s.); Will 8 Mar. 1758, proved 8 May 1761; m. 29 Oct. 1713, Phebe Stiles, b. 25 Mar. 1696, d. 20 May 1765 ae. 69 yrs. 2 mos. (g. s.); Adm'n granted 10 June 1765. Children:

- +131. David<sup>5</sup>, b. 26 Sept. 1715; d. 1776.
- 132. Phebe, b. 19 Feb. 1717/18; d. 18 Sept. 1758; m. 2 June 1736, Matthew Curtis, b. at Stratford, 6 Dec. 1712, d. at Newtown, Conn., 29 Nov. 1796.
- 133. Abel, b. 31 Jan. 1719/20; d. 18 Sept. 1721 ae. ca. 7 mos. (g. s.).
- +134. Abel, b. 12 Feb. 1721/2; d. 3 Jan. 1799.
- +135. Agur, b. 23 Mar. 1724; d. 16 July 1791.
- 136. Ruth, b. 26 Apr. 1726; d. at Stratford, 21 June 1814 ae. 87; m. Benjamin Stiles, b. 11 Feb. 1720, d. at Southbury, Conn., 15 Mar. 1797; Yale Coll. 1740.
- +137. Daniel, b. 26 Apr. 1728; d. 4 Nov. 1813.
- 138. Sarah, b. 17 Oct. 1730; d. at Stratford, 2 Nov. 1794 ae. 64 (g. s.); m. 17 Oct. 1750, Stephen Curtis, b. 3 June 1727, d. 8 May 1806 ae. 79 (g. s.).
- +139. Abner, bapt. 10 June 1733; d. 18 Feb. 1775.
- 140. Betty, b. 12 Feb. 1736/7; d. at Stratford, 27 Sept. 1776 in 40th yr. (g. s.); m. 1 Jan. 1756, William Pixley, bapt. May 1734, d. 8 May 1800 ae. 66 (g. s.).

51. Joshua<sup>4</sup> Judson, b. 31 Mar. 1698, d. at Stratford, 1752; Will 28 Feb. 1752, proved 7 July 1752; m. (1) 8 Nov. 1721, Abigail (Lewis) Prindle, who d. 18 Feb. 1721/2, widow of Samuel Prindle; m. (2) 5 Mar. 1727/8, Mary Welles, b. 11 Aug. 1701, d. after 1752. Children by second wife:

- 141. Isaac<sup>5</sup>, b. 5 Oct. 1728; d. young.
- +142. Joshua, b. 25 Jan. 1732; d. 1773.
- +143. Jeremiah, b. 24 Aug. 1734; d. 11 Dec. 1759.
- 144. Mary, bapt. June 1741.

53. Samuel<sup>4</sup> Judson, b. 21 Sept. 1704, d. after 24 Nov. 1781; res. Stratford; m. (1) 20 Dec. 1728, Ann Clark, b. 31 Aug. 1709, d. 14 Mar. 1729 ae. 19-6-14 (g. s.); m. (2) 2 May 1734, Abiah Beach, b. 12 Jan. 1712/13, living 1760. Children by second wife:

- +145. Abraham<sup>5</sup>, b. 12 Feb. 1734/5; d. 1791.
- 146. Anne, b. 12 May 1736; m. Benjamin Beardsley, b. 28 Feb. 1727/8; res. Huntington, Conn.
- 147. Abiah, b. 21 Jan. 1737/8; d. at Huntington, 7 May 1815 ae. 77 (g. s.); m. Caleb Beardsley, b. 26 Apr. 1736, d. 17 June 1813 ae. 77 (g. s.).
- 148. Samuel, b. 26 Dee. 1739; prob. d. young.
- 149. Hulda, b. 26 Oct. 1741; res. unm. (1794) in New York City.
- 150. Joseph, b. 26 Sept. 1743; prob. d. young.
- 151. Hannah, b. 24 Dee. 1745; d. at New Haven, Conn., 1794; m. Thompson.
- 152. Isaiae, bapt. 14 May 1749.
- +153. Beach, b. [say 1752]; d. 1790.
- 154. Agur, bapt. Mar. 1755; prob. d. young.

59. John<sup>5</sup> Judson, b. 30 Apr. 1714, d. at Woodbury, 1769; Adm'n granted 5 Dec. 1769; Distribution, 5 Mar. 1774; m. 23 Nov. 1737, Sarah Minor, b. 3 Apr. 1713, d. 1 Feb. 1777.

Children:

- 155. Sarah<sup>6</sup>, b. 25 Nov. 1738; m. Gideon Martin, b. 28 July 1736.
- 156. Phebe, b. 18 Feb. 1741; d. 28 Dee. 1799 ae. 59; m. Noah Judson [No. 207], bapt. 15 July 1744, d. 22 Nov. 1827 ae. 87.
- 157. Ann, b. 2 Dee. 1742; m. 12 Dee. 1776, James Minor, b. 17 Sept. 1733, d. 25 Oct. 1794 ae. 61.
- 158. John, b. 6 Oct. 1746; d. at Woodbury, 1 Dee. 1808 ae. 62 (g. s.); Census (Woodbury) 1-2-1; m. Martha Camp, b. at Milford, ca. 1741, d. 10 June 1834 ae. 93 (g. s.).
- 159. Hannah, b. 1 July 1750.
- 160. Susanna, b. 13 Mar. 1753.
- 161. Seth, bapt. 15 June 1755; d. at Woodbury, 12 Dee. 1790; Census (Woodbury) 1-1-1; m. Mary Munn, bapt. 13 Mar. 1758, d. 18 May 1790.

CORRECTION

No. 84, Sarah<sup>6</sup> Judson (p. 273) did not die as stated; she m. at Stratford (recorded in Woodbury), 7 Dec. 1747, David Hawley.

[To be continued]